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14 December 1982

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

VENAL GUARDS FACILITATE THEFTS OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 24 Oct 82 p 2

[Cartoon]



Caption: Don't worry, he won't make a sound!

Key:

1. Bribe
2. Depot

CSO: 4209/109

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

THACH DISCUSSES SCOPE OF ASEAN-INDOCHINA ISSUES

Bangkok KHAO CHATURAT in Thai 15 Nov 82 pp 46-48

[Interview with Nguyen Co Thach, the Vietnamese Minister of Foreign Affairs, on 2 November 1982; place not specified]

[Text] Nguyen Co Thach, the Vietnamese minister of foreign affairs, visited Thailand for 2 days on 1 [and 2] November. People who are not reporters would not have known much about his visit since the press, like the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, attached little importance to this. Chaturat had a chance to obtain a special interview with him between 1400 and 1430 hours on 2 November. English was used during the interview.

Chaturat: Has agricultural production in Kampuchea increased this year?

Nguyen Co Thach: Definitely. It has improved continually. In particular, it has improved greatly as compared with production in 1978-1979 when countless problems were encountered.

[Question] But aren't the people still facing great hardships?

[Answer] Things are not difficult for the people in general. But things are difficult for those who are thinking about reversing the situation in Kampuchea. We will definitely overcome the various obstacles.

[Question] There have been reports that you want to meet with Sihanouk.

[Answer] I have never said such a thing.

[Question] Not even in New York?

[Answer] Never, anywhere.

[Question] If you had a chance to meet, would this be beneficial?

[Answer] No. Sihanouk is not Vietnamese. Talking would not be of any use. He is.... The people of Kampuchea call him a traitor.

[Question] Does that refer to the fact that he is cooperating with Pol Pot?

[Answer] Exactly!

[Question] What is your view on future relations between Asean and Indochina?

[Answer] Actually, relations between the members of Asean and Indochina are not what could be called "good" or "smooth." But if we compare the situation to that in the 1960s and 1970s, it can be seen that things have improved greatly. At that time, foreign troops used Thailand as a base from which to invade Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam. But now, we have established diplomatic relations. Looking back in history, the development of the relations can be seen clearly. Even comparing the present to 2 years ago, it can be seen clearly that relations have improved. Then, when I visited Thailand, there were demonstrations (laughs).

[Question] When you stopped off in Thailand last week, there were reports that Vietnam was preparing for a major military offensive in Kampuchea in order to suppress the enemy during the coming dry season. And it is expected that the clashes will spill over the border into Thailand.

[Answer] This is just propaganda in order to give credit to Pol Pot. It is like the stories that said that Pol Pot was trading in timber. It is aimed at creating an image to the effect that they have a large liberated zone and can engage in trading and that Sihanouk, who is the leader of the coalition government, is living in the liberated zone. This is all just propaganda to enable them to sell timber to Thailand.

[Question] Talking about trade, sometimes, trade, or economic relations, can be used as a tool to solve political problems.

[Answer] But it seems that the countries in Asean have a policy of opposing trade with Indochina. Even bicycles are on the list of prohibited items since it is felt that this is a type of war material (laughs). The same is true for rice. In the beginning, [people] were willing to sell rice to us. But after the rice was loaded onto the boats, problems arose since the governments changed their policy and prohibited trade with us.

[Question] Vietnam once proposed a joint fishing venture with Thailand to carry on fishing operations in South Vietnam. Excuse me, when I said "South Vietnam," I was referring to the geographical location, to the sea in that area.

[Answer] I feel that we should talk together and discuss matters with each other. We can reach an agreement on this. The Thai government received this proposal but no action has been taken. To date, I have still not received a reply from the Thai government.

[Question] Have private individuals, such as Chattichai's group, ever made any proposals to Vietnam about this?

[Answer] How can private individuals do anything since the government's attitude is to block trade with Vietnam? The first thing is for the government to make a decision. At present, the Thai government continues to maintain an attitude of preventing trade with us, including both public and private trade. This is like the United States and other countries in Asean.

[Question] During your stop-off in Thailand this time, you didn't expect to meet with the Thai minister of foreign affairs, did you?

[Answer] I told the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that I would like to meet with Minister Sitthi as a guest who was just stopping over here. I wanted to say hello to some of the Thai officials. But I was informed by Minister Sitthi's office that his office was very busy and that I would not be able to meet anyone.

[Question] Even though a Khmer coalition government has been formed, it is not thought that there will be any changes in the next 2-3 years. Is that right?

[Answer] Asean helped form this coalition government because it hopes that, in the next 2 years, Prince Sihanouk will be able to build a strong base and eliminate the Pol Pot faction. At present, we are watching to see whether the "goat will eat the vegetable" or whether the "vegetable will eat the goat" (laughs).

[Question] What is your view on China's present diplomatic moves, particularly its relations with the Soviet Union?

[Answer] This is good. Because this shows that, to date, China's tough policy against the Soviet Union has been a mistake and a failure.

[Question] You don't think that this will give China a chance to interfere with your relations and with the support given to Vietnam by the Soviet Union?

[Answer] I don't think so. However, I have said many times that self-determination and self-reliance are best. Certainly, China -- and this may include Thailand too -- does not want Vietnam to become a strong country in Southeast Asia. But other countries want Vietnam to become strong.

[Question] How are relations between Vietnam and France?

[Answer] Very good. This year, I had a chance to talk with Cheysson (the French minister of external relations) on four separate occasions in April and September in Paris and at the United Nations.

[Question] Has the French government ever proposed playing a role in the conflict in this region?

[Answer] The French government wants this region to be neutral. I agree that this region should separate itself from the influence of all the great powers.

[Question] Did the committee that recently went to Hanoi seeking information on the U.S. soldiers missing in action in the Vietnamese War make any requests during this trip?

[Answer] No. We allowed this group to come to our country, and we took them where they wanted to go. That is all that happened.

[Question] When you attended the U.N. conference, did you have a chance to talk with Sitthi?

[Answer] Meetings held to talk with each other or to discuss matters depend on the wishes of both sides. If it is the wish of just one side, it is like fulfilling a desire by oneself (laughs a long time).

[Question] Comparing the countries in Asean, Indonesia is the country with rather lofty thoughts of self-determination. Do you think that Indonesia will be able to remain a member of Asean for very long?

[Answer] It is my feeling that Thailand will be able to close the ideological splits between the members of Asean for a long time. Thailand will be able to induce the other members of Asean to follow its ideological lead for a long time (laughs a long time).

[Question] Do you accept Thailand's views on its stability and security?

[Answer] I have submitted principles, ideas and measures to Thailand on the problems concerning stability, security and safety. I have constantly stressed the fact that the Indochina countries do not pose a danger to the security of Thailand. We have never expressed a threatening attitude. But it seems that the Thai government believes that the Indochina countries have a policy of threatening and posing a danger to the security of Thailand.

[Question] How can we be sure that Vietnam will not annex Laos and Kampuchea to form an Indochinese federation.

Our three countries have a treaty with each other. This has been announced several times. Even in Geneva, we confirmed that our three countries were independent countries and were not dependent on each other. But we have a close fraternal relationship. The countries in Asean have close relations and so why can't the Indochina countries? We have never opposed the relationships in Asean. Thus, when you oppose us, fairness...we want to be treated fairly. Why do you oppose us? There is no reason.

[Question] It is said that the Soviet Union is trying to pressure Vietnam into giving it permanent military bases. Because now, before Soviet Ships come into port, they still have to ask for permission each time.

[Answer] Why is Thailand worried about this? The United States has bases in the Philippines, in Manila. And certainly, whenever Soviet ships come to use our ports, they must first obtain permission from the Vietnamese

government. We are an independent country with sovereignty over our country.

[Question] Concerning the situation in Kampuchea, if China stops sending in weapons, will Vietnam withdraw its troops?

[Answer] Have you ever seen the Chinese map that delimits the China Sea? It reaches all the way to Vietnam, Kampuchea, Indonesia and Malaysia. But it does not extend into Thai territory. I obtained this map in New York. I think that this is an urgent problem that Asean too must discuss in order to resist this take over of ocean territory and under-sea resources as shown on the Chinese map.

[Question] Have you discussed this matter with Indonesia?

[Answer]. Yes, I have. And I have discussed it with General Mubato.

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CSO: 4207/27

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

UNHCR DEPUTY ARRIVES IN HANOI--Hanoi, 18 Nov (AFP)--The deputy head of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) William Smyser arrived here from Bangkok for discussions with Vietnamese officials on the orderly departure programme. Mr Smyser, who arrived late yesterday, was accompanied by the new regional coordinator of the UNHCR, Ian Symington. He will leave Vietnam on Friday. This visit came a month after contacts in Geneva between UNHCR officials and Vietnamese Vice Foreign Minister Ha Van Lau in which Vietnam asked for a modified procedure in "orderly departure", notably on the laying down of lists. According to Hanoi, 27,210 people have left Vietnam legally through the intervention of the UNHCR from March 1979 to September 1982. An estimated one million have left illegally since 1975. [Text] [BK181118 Hong Kong AFP in English 0532 GMT 18 Nov 82]

ALBANIAN AMBASSADOR PRESS CONFERENCE--Hanoi, VNA, 25 Nov--Albanian Ambassador Maxhun Peka held a press conference here today on the 70th Independence Day (November 28) and the 38th National Day (Nov. 29) of his country. The ambassador spoke about the brilliant achievements recorded by the Albanian people in all fields over the past years. He also expressed satisfaction at new developments in the friendship and cooperation between his country and Vietnam. An Albanian film was screened at the end of the conference. [Text] [OW252108 Hanoi VNA in English 1503 GMT 25 Nov 82]

SRV, HUNGARY SIGN PROTOCOL--Hanoi, VNA, 24 Nov--A protocol on goods exchange and payments for 1983 was signed between Vietnam and Hungary here today. Signatories were Nguyen Tu, Vietnamese vice minister of foreign trade, and Jozsef Kaplar, Hungarian vice minister of foreign trade. [Text] [OW251301 Hanoi VNA in English 0758 GMT 25 Nov 82]

SOVIET RUBBER PLANTING AID--More than 20,000 hectares of wasteland in the Dau Tieng Rubber Plantation will be put on the rubber as a joint Vietnamese-Soviet venture. At this plantation which formerly belonged to the French-owned Terre Rouge Company, more than 2,700 hectares of land have been cleared and planted with rubber. Under a Vietnam-USSR agreement signed in July 1978, 50,000 hectares of land will be reclaimed and put on the rubber with Soviet cooperation. Total cost is estimated at 45 million Russian rubles. Since 1971, 33 million Russian rubles have been sent to Vietnam in the form of machines, vehicles, equipment and materials. One of the Soviet experts who came along with the machines in late 1979 and has stayed at the plantation

ever since, Mr (Gabin Sebbe), a senior engineer in modern engineering, said: I am proud of being here just after the Vietnamese had defeated the U.S. imperialists and that I am happy with my work here. Over the past 3 years, Soviet experts have helped in training nearly 500 skilled workers in rubber planting. [BK121503 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 8 Nov 82]

ENVOY TO UK AT SEMINAR--The Britain-Vietnam Association recently held a seminar on Vietnam. It was attended by (Eric Roberts), member of Parliament, (Richard Batgrew), member of the European Parliament, and representatives of mass organizations. Vietnamese Ambassador to Britain (Dang Nghiem Bai) was also present. Speakers dealt with Vietnam's construction effort, the Indochina situation, and called for aid to Vietnam. Ambassador (Dang Nghiem Bai) spoke of Vietnam's external relations, especially the struggle of Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries for peace, stability and cooperation in South-east Asia. [Text] [BK220345 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 21 Nov 82 BK]

CSSR COOPERATION IN PHYSICS--The Czechoslovak Academy and the Vietnam Institute of Sciences have signed a cooperation plan for 1983-84 in the field of physics. Under this plan Czechoslovakia will continue to help Vietnam train physicists and supply the Vietnam Institute of Sciences with laser and electronic equipment. The plan was signed in Prague while a delegation of the Vietnam Institute of Sciences led by Prof Nguyen Van Hieu visited Czechoslovakia from 17 to 20 November. [Text] [Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 21 Nov 82 BK]

CSSR PHYSICS RESEARCH COOPERATION--Hanoi, VNA, 21 Nov--An agreement on cooperation in research on physics between Vietnam and Czechoslovakia covering the period 1983-1984 has been signed recently in Czechoslovakia. Under this agreement, the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences will provide the Vietnam Institute of Sciences with laser and electronic equipment, and it will train more physicists for Vietnam. The agreement was signed during the visit to Czechoslovakia from 17-20 November by Nguyen Van Hieu, alternate member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice-director of the Vietnam Institute of Sciences. [Text] [OW271315 Hanoi VNA in English 1530 GMT 21 Nov 82 OW]

LAOS ETHNIC AFFAIRS PROTOCOL--Hanoi, VNA, 20 Nov--The Lao Ethnic Committee and the Commission for Nationalities of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam signed in Vientiane yesterday a protocol on cooperation in ethnic affairs. The protocol is within the framework of an agreement on cooperation in this field signed in January 1981. Signing for the Lao side was Nhiavu Lobaliayao, member of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and president of the ethnics committee, and for the Vietnamese side was Hoang Truong Minh, member of the VCP Central Committee and president of the Commission for Nationalities of the VCP Central Committee. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1546 GMT 20 Nov 82 OW]

INDIAN COOPERATION PROMOTION--Hanoi, VNA, 26 Nov--India and Vietnam have signed a long-term loan agreement to help the latter increase and improve facilities for the railway service and textile industry. The agreement was signed here today by Le Hoang, deputy director-general of the Vietnamese State Bank, and Indian Ambassador Kuldip Shadap. Present were Deputy Foreign Minister Hoang Luong, Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Hoang Trong Dai and representatives of central offices concerned. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1541 GMT 26 Nov 82 OW]

HOANG TUNG MEETS AZERBAIJAN DELEGATION--Hanoi, VNA, 23 Nov--Hoang Tung, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, warmly received here today the visiting delegation of the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic led by Lidiya Rasulova, alternate member of the political bureau of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and President of the Federation of Azerbaijan Trade Unions. Also present at the reception was Vu Quoc Uy, general secretary of the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association. The reception took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. [Text] [OW232351 Hanoi VNA in English 1535 GMT 23 Nov 82]

DAC LAC AIDS KAMPUCHEAN PROVINCE--The party organization and people of Dac Lac Province have sent teams of cadres and technical workers to Mondolkiri--a sister Kampuchean Province--to help develop production and build a new life. In only two years of cooperation, Dac Lac Province has helped its sister province build thousands of square meters of housing and offices, hospitals, trade ships, post offices and a town radio station. The agricultural, irrigation, forestry and industrial sectors of Dac Lac Province to help complete the construction of a sawmill, a veterinary station and two water reservoirs to meet the living demands of the two people. Some 60 tons of good seeds suitable for the cultivating conditions in Kampuchea have also been sent promptly to Mondolkiri. [Text] [BK270634 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 26 Nov 82]

DELEGATION TO MPR--According to the Mongolian News Agency, Montsame, representatives of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Committees of the socialist countries held an advisory conference in Ulaanbaatar on 18, 19 November. Our country's delegation was led by Tran Hoai Nam, secretary general of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with Peoples of Other Countries. The conference supported the proposals of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea for turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability. [Text] [BK221511 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 20 Nov 82 BK]

CSO: 4209/106

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

CHU HUY MAN ATTENDS HANOI YOUTH CONFERENCE

OW211331 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 18 Nov 82

[From the review of the Hanoi Press for 18 November]

[Text] For 3 days, from 15 to 17 November, the secretariat of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee and the border defense command held a conference of the youth for unity, construction and defense of the northern border in Hanoi. Sen Gen Chu Huy Man, member of the political bureau and vice chairman of the Council of State, attended the conference and cordially talked with representatives of the conference.

After praising the outstanding achievements that the border youths have registered over the past few years, Comrade Chu Huy Man urged the youth union cadres and members to continue to develop the strength of the youth to constantly act as the shock force in the struggle against the enemy's war of destruction in many fields; to be the forefront in productive labor, study, building a new life, national unity and army-people unity; and join the armed forces in firmly defending the fatherland's border.

CSO: 4209/105

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

LIST OF JOB TITLES OF STATE PERSONNEL

BK010700 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Nov 82 p 3

["Nomenclature No. 1 of Job Titles of State Personnel Promulgated in Accordance with Decision No. 117 HDBT of 15 July 1982 of the Council of Ministers"--passages within slantlines denote boldface as published]

[Text]

Foreword

/The Council of Ministers has promulgated nomenclature No. 1 of job titles of state personnel as the basis for determining and establishing the full job titles and professional standards of job titles of state personnel, for establishing rational tables of organization of agencies and enterprises, for achieving scientific organization of labor and for working out plans to train, foster, select and assign the various categories of state cadres and personnel. At the same time, the nomenclature also acts as the basis for determining wage and allowance systems.

/This nomenclature of titles is a legal document applicable to all agencies and units managed by the state in all sectors and at all echelons.

/The nomenclature of job titles promulgated this time will be gradually supplemented and perfected during the course of the implementation, perfection, organization and improvement of managerial work./

First Part

General Specifications in the Nomenclature of Job Titles of State Personnel

1. The job titles listed systematically in nomenclature No. 1 of job titles of state personnel include all titles of personnel working in state agencies and enterprises from the central government to grassroots units. The job titles of personnel of the people's security sector and people's armed forces will be determined separately in conformity with the characteristics of these forces.
2. Based on nomenclature No. 1 of job titles of state personnel, all sectors and echelons are responsible for establishing complete lists of job titles and specific professional standards in accordance with the guidance of the Ministry of Labor.

3. All recommendations for amending and supplementing this nomenclature shall be decided by the Council of Ministers.

4. The titles of "deputies" and "first deputies" are not mentioned in nomenclature No. 1 of job titles of state personnel. The titles of "deputies" are applied in accordance with the regulations on organizing the apparatuses of agencies and enterprises.

Second Part

Classification of Job Titles of Personnel

The job titles in nomenclature No. 1 of job titles of state personnel are classified into 3 categories and 10 groups based on the distribution of labor and management according to the personnel's labor characteristics. The classification into categories and groups is aimed at delimiting the personnel's functions and power and their completion of their tasks according to labor distribution, cooperation and organization.

Chart of Classification of State Personnel

State Personnel

Leading Personnel (9-8)

9. Leaders of agencies and enterprises.
8. Leaders of components of agencies and enterprises (departments, services, bureaus and units)

Specialized Personnel (7-3)

7. Performing technical and economic tasks.
6. Performing agricultural, forestry and fishery tasks.
5. Performing public health, educational, scientific research, cultural and literary and artistic tasks.
4. Performing international relations tasks.
3. Performing juridical tasks.

Professional and Technical Personnel (2-0)

2. Performing profit-and-loss accounting and inspection tasks.
1. Performing administrative and material preparation tasks.
0. Performing service work.

To codify the categories and groups of titles of state personnel and to facilitate such work as statistics, investigations, general grouping, planning, information and handling of information by computers, each title is symbolized by four figures according to the following conventional rules:

--The first figure (on the extreme left) indicates the group of titles (from 0 to 9).

--The two following figures indicate the order of titles in each group of the nomenclature of job titles of state personnel (these titles are arranged and numbered in alphabetical order A, B, C).

--The last figure (on the extreme right) indicates principal and "secondary" functions:

/Functions/	/Coded Numbers/
Principal functions	0
First deputies	1
Deputies	2
Heads (specialized jobs)	3
Chiefs	4
Assistants	5
High levels (or state level)	6
Level II (or middle level)	7
Level I (or primary level, or level 3 in a number of sectors)	8
Examples:	
Ministers	9010
Vice ministers	9012

Third Part

Specifications on the Use of Functions of Leading Personnel of State Agencies at all Levels

The functions of leading personnel of state agencies at all levels are used as follows:

/A -- Group 9:/

--Organizations called committees (not including all-level people's committees)

--The offices of the National Assembly, the office of the Council of State and the office of the Council of Ministers.

/2 - Chairman:/

--The Council of State, the Council of National Defense, the Nationalities' Council and the Council of Ministers.

--People's committees of provinces, cities, special zones subordinate to the central government, precincts, districts, city wards and villages.

--Other organizations operating under the council status.

--All-level economic arbitration organizations.

/3 - Department Head:/

--Central-level organizations called departments.

/4 - Representative:/

--Vietnam's representation organs in foreign countries.

/5 - Manager:/

/Production and trade organizations:/

--Enterprises and joint enterprises.

--State farms, forestry sites and fishery sites.

--Airport, sea ports, sea-going ship agencies.

--Railroad sections and stations and road sections and sectors.

--Main warehouses.

--Construction sites.

--Savings funds and all-level banking branches.

--Hotels.

--Publishing houses.

--Electricity distribution services.

/Administrative and service units:/

--Provincial and city administrative offices.

--Hospitals.

--Radio and television stations.

--State libraries.

--Cultural palaces.

--Scientific and technical centers.

/6 - Editor in Chief:/

--Newspapers, magazines and journals.

/7 - Director General:/

--The state bank.

--Vietnam News Agency.

--Joint enterprises.

--General corporations.

/8 - Secretary General:/

--The Council of State.

--The Council of Ministers.

/9 - Head of Group [Lieen Dqonaf]:/

--Geological groups.

--Exploration and survey groups (mineral oil, water conservation and so forth)

--Airplane pilot groups.

/10 - Head of the permanent representation:/

--Vietnamese representation at the United Nations.

/11 - Principal:/

--Organizations called schools.

--Nurseries.

/B - Group 8:/

/1 - Charge d'affaires:/ - Embassy organs entertaining relations lower than the ambassadorial level.

/2 - Supervisor:/ - Production section of an enterprise.

/3 - Secretary:/ - scientific councils.

/4 - Postal office head:/ - postal offices subordinate to the provincial and city postal services.

/5 - Branch heads:/

--People's forest control branches.

--Manpower and population regulating branches.

--Statistical branches.

--Tax branches.

/6 - Station head:/

--Telegraph and telephone stations.

--Hydro-meteorological stations.

--Theatrical stages.

/7 - Head of vehicles:/

--Trains and other kinds of vessels.

/8 - Head of farms:/

--Animal husbandry and cultivation farms.

--Seed-germinating farms.

/9 - Station head:/

--Scientific research stations.

--Manpower delivering and receiving stations (regulation of manpower in the country and arrangement of manpower in cooperation with foreign countries).

--Health stations.

--Postal stations.

--Forest control stations.

--Collection and purchase stations.

Category A

Leading Personnel

/Group 9: Leading personnel of agencies and enterprises/

9010 Minister
9020 Presiding judge
9030 Head [of a state commission]
9040 Chairman
9050 Head of department [of a ministry]
9060 Representative
9070 Ambassador
9080 Manager
9090 School principal
9100 Consul
9110 Editor in chief
9120 Head of a general department
9130 Director general
9140 Consul general
9150 Secretary general
9160 Head of a committee
9170 Head of group [lieen dqoanf]
9180 Head of permanent representative
9190 Rector

/Group 8: Leading personnel of components of agencies and enterprises/

8010 Chief Justice
8020 Chef de Cabinet
8030 Director
8040 Head of a department [of a general department]
8050 Charge d'affaires
8060 Representative
8070 Foreman
8080 Manager
8090 Chief accountant
8100 Chief engineer
8110 Head of a school section
8120 Head of section of an institute
8130 Chief of a [VNA] Branch
8140 Supervisor
8150 Skipper
8160 Secretary
8170 Head of committee
8180 Head of a postal station
8190 Chief of a port
8200 Head of a section
8210 Head of a branch
8220 Head of a shop
8230 Head of a station
8240 Head of a team
8250 Railway station master

8260 Railway sector [hatj] chief
8270 Chief navigator
8280 Warehouse chief
8290 Chief of a warehouse section
8300 Chief engineer
8310 Chief of office
8320 Head of vehicle
8330 Head of farm
8340 Station head
8350 Chief of service
8360 Committee member
8370 Member of secretariat
8380 Head of institute
8390 Head of a section [of a department]
8400 Chief nurse

Category B

Specialized Personnel

/Group 7: Specialized personnel performing technical and economic tasks/

7010 Planning official
7020 Accounting official
7030 Inspecting official
7040 Official in charge of labor and wages
7050 Managerial official
7060 Financial official
7070 Payment official
7080 Statistics official
7090 Emulation official
7100 Trade official
7110 Organization official
7120 Pricing official
7130 Labor protection official
7140 Norm-setting specialist
7150 Planning specialist
7160 Accounting specialist
7170 Inspection specialist
7180 Labor and wage specialist
7190 Management specialist
7200 Finance specialist
7210 Payment specialist
7220 Statistic specialist
7230 Emulation specialist
7240 Trade specialist
7250 Organization specialist
7260 Prices specialist
7270 Adviser
7280 Professor Level I (assistant professor)
7290 Professor Level II (full professor)

7300 Architect
7310 Engineer
7320 Technical engineer
7330 Economic engineer
7240 Project planning engineer
7350 Technician
7360 Labor protection technician
7370 Norm-setting technician
7380 Manpower and population regulating technician
7390 Supervisory technician
7400 Delivery and receipt technician
7410 Chemical test technician
7420 Navigating technician
7430 Commodity testing technician
7440 Survey technician

/Group 6: Specialized personnel performing agricultural, forestry and fishery tasks./

6010 Veterinary doctor
6020 Professor Level I (assistant professor)
6030 Professor Level II (full professor)
6040 Vegetation protection engineer
6050 Animal husbandry engineer
6060 Vegetation guarantee engineer
6070 Agricultural chemistry engineer
6080 Biochemistry engineer
6090 Agricultural engineer
6100 Vegetation protection technician
6110 Animal husbandry technician
6120 Vegetation quarantine technician
6130 Agricultural chemistry technician
6140 Biochemistry technician
6150 Agricultural technician
6160 Forestry controller
6170 Veterinarian

/Group 5: Specialized personnel performing public health, cultural, educational and scientific research tasks./

5010 Physician
5020 Librarian
5030 Actor or actress
5040 Pharmacist
5050 Assistant pharmacist
5060 Lecturer
5070 Educator
5080 Professor Level I (assistant professor)
5090 Professor Level II (professor)
5100 Teacher
5110 Painter
5120 Instructor

5130 Guide
5140 Lighting technician
5150 Museum specialist
5160 Museum preservationist
5170 Photographer
5180 Official documents keeper
5190 Oriental medicine physician
5200 Researcher
5210 Editor-translator
5220 Editor
5230 Commentator
5240 Radio program supervisor
5250 Proofreader
5260 Radio announcer
5270 Translator
5280 Literary and artistic creator
5290 Recording specialist
5300 Narrator
5310 Stage play director
5320 Dance director
5330 Movie director
5340 Sculptor
5350 Makeup specialist
5360 Movie cameraman
5370 Musician
5380 Orchestra conductor
5390 Midwife
5400 Newspaper correspondent
5410 Testing and examination official
5410 Testing and examination official
5420 Medical practitioner
5430 Nurse

/Group 4: Specialized personnel performing international relations work./

4010 Embassy secretary
4020 Foreign affairs specialist
4030 Diplomatic cadre below ambassadorial level
4040 Diplomatic communications officer
4050 Counsellor
4060 Attache

/Group 3: Specialized personnel performing juridical task./

3010 Legal official
3020 Legal specialist
3030 Legal adviser
3040 Notary public
3050 Investigator
3060 Superintendent [giams sats vileen]
3070 Procurator
3080 Controller

3090 Lawyer
3100 Inspector
3110 Judge
3120 Arbitrator

Category C

Professional and Technical Personnel

/Group 2: Personnel performing profit-and-loss accounting and control tasks./

2010 Measurement inspection specialist
2020 Goods delivery and receipt official
2030 Invoice issuing official
2040 Accountant
2050 Payment official
2060 Warehouse keeper
2070 Cashier

/Group 1: Personnel performing administrative and material preparation tasks./

1010 Typo worker
1020 Typist
1030 Copy making worker
1040 Draftsman
1050 Official documents keeper
1060 Mail clerk

/Group 0: Personnel performing service work./

0010 Telephone operator
0020 Guard
0030 Salesman
0040 Ticket seller
0050 Supply Worker
0060 Porter
0070 Commodity purchaser
0080 Service worker
0090 Managerial worker

For the Council of Ministers
Signed on Behalf of the Chairman
Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers
Signed: To Huu

CSO: 4209/104

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

'NHAN DAN' REPORTS ON LOCAL PARTY CONGRESSES

BK201447 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] The congresses of grassroots-level party organizations in Hoang Lien Son, Quang Ninh, Ha Tuyen, Hai Hung, Lang Son, and so forth have been basically completed. The party organizations in Hanoi and Haiphong municipalities and Thai Binh, Ha Son Binh, Nghe Tinh and Binh Tri Thien provinces are trying to hold the congresses in districts and various units subordinate to the district and provincial party committees. The congresses of grassroots-level party organizations in the above provinces were prepared in connection with the process of conducting political activities and recapitulating the issuance of party membership cards.

In nearly all the congresses, the political guidelines and tasks were defined in accordance with the spirit of the Fifth Party Congress resolutions. In Van Chan District (Hoang Lien Son Province) the congresses stressed the implementation of two strategic tasks of actively resolving the problems of clothing and food in any circumstance and of maintaining combat readiness by opposing reliance on higher authorities and by discussing specific projects, plans and measures to cope with all possible situations.

In Ha Tuyen Province, the congresses established guidelines and plans to accelerate food production and develop the three economic strengths of forestry, livestock raising and industrial plants, and combat projects to defend the country's border. Nearly all the elected party committee members met the requirements for quality and ability. They possess good cultural, political and specialized knowledge. Most of them are young. The number of grassroots-level party members having some scientific, technical and professional knowledge accounts for one third or more of the new executive committee membership. Wherever the political drive was conducted well and the issuance of party membership cards was recapitulated closely, manifestations of negativism, parochialism and localism were reduced. Some of the able cadres who previously had some shortcomings and deficiencies, have corrected them with a correct and profound sense of criticism. They are fully trusted by other members and by the masses and have been reelected to the new party committee membership.

The grassroots-level party bases have been continually guided by the municipal and provincial party committees in conducting congresses to ensure good results and avoid haste leading to inadequate preparations. Many experienced provincial and district cadres have been sent to grassroots levels to help organize congresses.

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

MORE BASIC PARTY UNITS HOLD CONGRESSES

BK141210 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] According to VNA, by early October nearly one-half of the total number of basic party organizations and chapters had finished holding the second round of congresses. The basic party organizations contributed many suggestions to the formulation of plans for socio-economic development in districts and provinces, and satisfactorily carried out self-criticisms with the aim of improving the quality of party members.

The congresses of basic party organizations centered discussions on key local issues. They clearly defined the role and tasks of the grassroots level and set forth specific measures for overcoming shortcomings and weaknesses and resolving satisfactorily the problems involving grain and food, housing, clothing, exports and the fulfillment of obligations to the state.

After holding congresses many establishments have adopted economic development plans with higher targets than initially expected and enforced specific and practical measures for obtaining funds for developing production and enriching the local budget.

CSO: 4209/105

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

SRV DAILY LOOKS AT QUALITY OF PARTY CONGRESSES

BK181237 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 17 Nov 82

["Recent" unattributed NHAN DAN Article: "Ensure the High Quality of Second-Phase Party Congresses at All Echelons"]

[Text] Party organization congresses are a very important political activity for all echelons. Second-phase party congresses have been held at all levels to discuss and decide on specific guidelines, tasks and measures necessary for the localities and basic units in implementing the Fifth Party Congress resolution, and to elect new party committees with sufficient quality and leadership capacity to manage party affairs.

Second-phase congresses have been held from the grassroots level up, following the political drives to study the Fifth Party Congress resolution and to review the task of issuing party membership cards. These political drives had an important significance since they helped lay the ideological and organizational groundwork for the holding of party congresses.

To date, a number of localities such as Lai Chau, Hai Hung, Hoang Lien Son, Ha Tuyen, Quang Ninh, Nghia Binh, Quang Nam-Danang, Lang Son, Dac Lac, Cao Bang, Thai Binh, Dong Thap, Gia Lai-Cong Tum and Song Be provinces and Hai-phong Municipality have virtually completed the holding of grassroots-level party congresses; they are now convening district party organization congresses.

Many of these congresses have clearly reflected the maturity of basic party organizations in assessing the situation, laying down new tasks and strengthening party committee echelons. Numerous grassroots-level party organizations have adopted concrete programs of action and have successfully launched mass movements to promote the fulfillment of various political tasks. Party committees at the basic level have been strengthened and their organizational structure has been updated to improve leadership quality. Many new party committee members are cadres with a good knowledge of general culture, political theory and science and technology. The contingent of key cadres has been rejuvenated.

In a number of localities, however, party congresses have obtained only limited results. Although guidelines and tasks were defined and norms

established, measures to fulfill them were not thoroughly discussed and specifically spelled out. The spirit of criticism and self-criticism of party committee echelons was not upheld. The draft reports to congresses failed to seriously review negative phenomena and the manifestation of sluggishness so as to find ways to overcome them.

Due to a failure to hold fast to the standards of party committee membership, in some party organization congresses a number of persons lacking in both quality and capability were elected committee members, causing difficulties to the division of work within the party committees concerned after the congresses. This state of affairs has hampered the implementation of various resolutions adopted by these congresses.

The review of party card issuance and party member classification has not been tightly supervised. The phenomenon of right-wing deviation has still occurred. Unqualified persons have not been resolutely expelled from the party.

To ensure the high quality of party congresses at all echelons, the leadership must be strengthened. The guidelines and tasks to be presented to the congresses must be based on the line and tasks as well as the major objectives and measures set forth by the Fifth National Party Congress resolution and must also be adapted to each specific locality and basic unit.

All congresses should discuss what to do and how to do it to implement the National Party Congress resolution and other important resolutions of the political bureau and various party Central Committee plenums.

The basic requirement is for party congresses to thoroughly discuss the guidelines and tasks for the period between now and the end of 1985. Simultaneously, these party congresses should profoundly study, carefully discuss and decide on a number of specific targets, guidelines and tasks for 1983 in the key domains so as to meet the most pressing demands in production and daily life, in national defense and security, in the mass movements and in party building work. This is to ensure that, when the party congresses are over, their resolutions will be quickly implemented and translated into reality by a vigorous emulation movement.

Guidelines and tasks must be accompanied by positive and appropriate measures to implement them. In party congresses, the process of discussing guidelines, tasks and measures is a process of bringing in to full play the collective intellect of party members and the masses in democratic and frank discussions. In such discussions, one must show self-reliance, creativity, and courage in thinking and action coupled with the highest possible sense of responsibility so as to achieve unanimity with congress resolutions.

This is also a process of ideological struggle aimed at overcoming all dependent and passive attitudes, the fear of difficulty, skepticism, indecisiveness, pessimism, liberalism, the lack of discipline, and parochialism.

Measures must have a scientific basis and must be supported by adequate economic and technical calculations and by a firm knowledge--acquired through research--of all the potentials and material bases which can be exploited right in the localities or basic units concerned.

We should penetratingly and unhesitatingly analyze all negative phenomena and find out their causes in order to resolutely rectify them. On the basis of serious criticism and self-criticism, all party committee echelons and party members must clearly realize their individual responsibility and draw useful lessons from past experiences so as to advance the revolutionary movement.

Widely collecting suggestions from the masses, especially from active persons, who wish to contribute to congress decisions or to criticize party cadres and members, is a task which can practically help party organizations to develop closer contact with reality and the masses.

Adequate time must be devoted to discussing party building work so as to prevent perfunctoriness in tackling this question. Strengthening party committee echelons is an important requirement of party congresses. We should change our concept of the task of electing members of party organization executive committees at all echelons as well as our concept of party committee composition. We should overcome all conservative tendencies in evaluating cadres and building the organizational structure of party committees.

Persons elected to serve in party committees must absolutely meet the following standards: Fully agree with the party's internal and external lines; be loyal, honest and just; not place personal and local interests above those of the collective and the state; courageously accept responsibility; be capable of organizing the implementation of resolutions according to one's position; have the ability to promote solidarity among party cadres and members and contribute to the collective leadership of party committees.

We must not elect persons of poor capability and quality to party committee just because of organizational requirements. We must absolutely refrain from introducing into party committees those persons who are individualistic, irresponsible, arbitrary, despotic and undisciplined, who sow division, who practice factionalism and opportunism, and who, consequently, are hated by the people.

The success of a party congress must be reflected in the improved quality of the party organization concerned, in the influence and leadership capacity of the party committee elected, and in the launching of a vigorous mass emulation movement to translate congress resolutions into practical revolutionary actions.

CSO: 4209/105

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

LOCAL VCP CONGRESS HELD; NEW COMMITTEES ELECTED

BK230438 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] To date Ha Tuyen, Lai Chau, Hoang Lien Son, Quang Ninh, Nghe Tinh, Quang Nam-Danang and Nghia Binh provinces and Haiphong Municipality have virtually completed the holding of district and city party organization congresses.

For their part, Ha Son Binh, Ha Nam Ninh and Hau Giang provinces, after holding party organization congresses in several districts, are continuing to convene congresses in the remaining districts.

Fully imbued with the Fifth Party Congress resolution, the district party organization congresses, through their study of the draft reports by the provincial and municipal party committees concerned, and through their review of the work done over the past few years, have seen more clearly that the potential of their localities in terms of land, labor, trades and resources can be exploited more satisfactorily. Many congresses have affirmed their localities' capacity for stepping up production to meet their own demands for food, to stabilize the people's life, and to make greater contributions to the cause of building and defending the socialist fatherland.

The congresses have concentrated on discussing various measures aimed at carrying out intensive cultivation and multicropping, expanding the cultivated area, developing agricultural, small industrial and handicraft production simultaneously, resolving the food and clothing problem and promoting exports. The congresses have also discussed measures to promote the collective economy and paid attention to developing the family economy.

Various district party organizations have elected new executive committees, which include more young members with good general educations and professional knowledge than the former committees. In Ha Tuyen and Nghe Tinh, many districts have boldly replaced their party committees' key cadres. In Ha Tuyen, 6 of the 15 comrade district party committee secretaries have been replaced. Due to their failure to satisfactorily carry out cadre training however, a number of districts have experienced confusion in preparing replacements or additional members for their party committees.

CSO: 4209/105

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

LOCAL PARTY CONGRESSES HELD IN LANG SON

BK241023 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] The party organization congresses of various districts and cities in Lang Son Province have contributed many ideas to the draft political report to be presented at the forthcoming provincial party organization congress. These district and city party organization congresses also set forth guidelines and tasks for developing the local economy and strengthening national defense from now until 1985.

The party organization congresses of Coa Loc, Loc Binh, Van Lang, Trang Dinh and Dinh Lap border districts discussed measures to consolidate the agricultural cooperativization movement and tasks concerning building strong border villages, strengthening national defense and security and building districts into firm fortresses to defend the fatherland.

Meanwhile, Dien Ban district, Quang Nam-Danang Province, recently held its second phase party organization congress to discuss guidelines, tasks and measures to develop economic and social development programs and to accelerate the party building task for the next term.

With 5,800 hectares of ricefields and a small area for subsidiary crops, Dien Ban district has over the past few years concentrated its efforts on developing intensive cultivation and multicropping, improving the planned allocation of rice varieties thereby quickly increasing rice productivity and output. The district has solved the food problem for 150,000 local people and has gradually increased its grain deliveries to state granaries.

CSO: 4209/105

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

SRV COMMISSION VISITS LAOS--Hanoi, VNA, 20 Nov--A delegation of the commission for nationalities of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee ended a week-long visit to Laos today. The delegation was led by Hoang Truong Minh, member of the Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Nationalities Council of the National Assembly. During its stay, the delegation was received by Nouhak Phoumsavan, Political Bureau member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers. It held talks with a delegation of the Nationalities Commission of the LPRP Central Committee, headed by Nhiavu Lobaliayao, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the commission. The two sides compared notes on their work and laid down a programme of cooperation for the coming years. [Text] [OW202058 Hanoi VNA in English 1452 GMT 20 Nov 82]

CUBAN DELEGATION VISITS HANOI--Hanoi, VNA, 27 Nov--A governmental economic delegation of Cuba arrived here today for the sixth meeting of the Vietnam-Cuba Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. The delegation is led by Pedro Guelmes Gonzales, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and communications minister. It was met by Nguyen Ngoc Triu, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and Agriculture Minister; Pham Hao, Vice-Chairman of the State Commission for Planning; Pham Nien, general-director of the General Department of Posts and Telecommunications; Cuban Ambassador Faure Chomon Mediavilla, and others. [Text] [OW272036 Hanoi VNA in English 1522 GMT 27 Nov 82]

HOANG LIEN SON PARTY WORK--Over the past 2 years, 840 basic party organizations in Hoang Lien Son Province have issued party membership cards to more than 24,800 party members. Also during this period, some 3,000 new party members have been recruited and nearly 100 disqualified members have been expelled from the party. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 25 Nov 82 BK]

CSO: 4209/106

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

COMMITTEE MEETS TO DISCUSS ECONOMICS IN SOUTH

BK221158 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Oct 82 p 1

[VNA Report]

[Text] In Ho Chi Minh City, the comrade party committee secretaries and people's committee chairmen of the provinces and special zones from Thuan Hai southward have recently met with the city's leadership to discuss coordination of action aimed at promoting the strengths of each locality in the region and helping overcome the current imbalance in various fields in each locality. The comrade leaders of the provinces, cities and special zones concerned achieved a complete identity of views on the questions which were raised, the most pressing one being the question of economic cooperation in support of agricultural development in the Mekong River Delta and market management.

In recent years, the relations of cooperation in many fields between Ho Chi Minh City and the former 82 provinces [provinces from Thuan Hai southward] have been implemented in numerous forms, and practical results have been achieved.

Along with these initial results, the cooperation has also been hampered by a number of weaknesses which have limited the capability to exploit the strengths of each locality. The most evident of these shortcomings have been the lack of close cooperation in planning, the failure to fully inform one another of each locality's commodity funds and demands for goods, and tardiness in concluding agreements on cooperation.

The conference unanimously asserted that cooperating to help each other promote strengths and to mobilize the economic potential of each locality is an effort reflecting the worker-peasant alliance and an important factor contributing to the satisfactory fulfillment of state plans. First of all, cooperation must be reflected in the programs and plans of each locality, and plans must be used as the principal instrument to control economic cooperation. In keeping with this spirit, regional cooperation must be based on national interests, not merely on profit, local interests and unprincipled motives. Each locality must set up a component specially in charge of cooperation activities to inform other localities of its capability and needs, to formulate short-term and long-term cooperation plans, and to organize periodic conferences to review the implementation of agreements which have been concluded.

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BUSINESS PRACTICES HARMFUL TO MARKET, ECONOMY DENOUNCED

Hanoi DAI DOAN KET in Vietnamese No 21, 13 Oct 82 p 11

[Second installment of article by Kieu Lien Son: " The Market and the Question of Management "]

[Text] II - The Criminal Hands

A number of people doing unlawful business and dishonest merchants often loudly claim that they also are "working people" and voluntarily "shoulder" the distribution and circulation of goods while the state is encountering difficulties(!). Furthermore, they even say they should be given "credit" for collecting cash while the state is facing a lack of balance in many fields. In this matter, it is very regrettable that quite a few cadres, workers and civil servants subscribe to and echo their arguments or otherwise have a very ambiguous attitude toward such wrongdoings. Now it is time to expose the tricks and maneuvers they use to see the real nature of their attempt to monopolize the market and the economy.

As we look at the living conditions of the people doing unlawful business and dishonest merchants (there are, of course, some of them who cunningly hide themselves and do not show anything), we immediately find that there is quite a difference between them and the people doing legitimate business and wholesome and clean cadres, workers and civil servants. From the spoken language to the way of living and behavior, from the means of living, daily activities and homes to the social relations, they are all "different" and "better." Where does that "difference" come from? We must frankly say that that "difference" comes from illegitimate resources, which their dishonest business and cheating tricks and maneuvers have increased fivefold, tenfold to create that "different" and "better" aspect.

Recently, on the consumer goods market, consumers have been very annoyed and angered as they bought the counterfeit merchandise they have made (counterfeit merchandise is different from poor-quality merchandise made by state production units). They make counterfeit merchandise ranging from matches, facial cream,

talcum powder, bicycle parts, garments and cotton materials to electrical supplies, precision equipment, etc. They also brazenly organize printing counterfeit ration stamps and coupons to cheat the people and to extract goods from the state as in the case of Tan, a resident of Hai Ba Trung Ward in Hanoi, who printed up to 4 tons of counterfeit ration stamps and coupons. Even more unscrupulously they make and deal in such counterfeit items as beer, alcohol, soft drinks, tea, cigarettes, monosodium glutamate, candies, cookies and even medicines. A single case of making counterfeit modern drugs in Hai Ba Trung Ward involved more than 30 people who, organized as a network, had been making and selling them in different provinces and secretly working with a number of corrupt public health workers in some public health stations and hospitals to take drugs from their containers and to put counterfeit drugs in their place. Hong, who resided at My Quang Pagoda alley, was specialized in making the drug P.V.; Long residing at Buoi and Bang of Thang Long Cooperative, sodium bicarbonate; Thuong residing at Bat Dan Street and Long residing at Ham Long Street, chlortetracycline; Thi residing at Hang Buom Street, Hai Xom and Thi Ta of Phat Loc, Gia of Ninh Quang, Sao residing at Hang Bot Street and Ngu of Haiphong, sedative medicines, chlortetracycline, ointment, cotter pins, etc. The raw materials they bought and were supplied by Hung and Bong were made of leaves and roots, including latex from rubber tree being used in the place of the bitter ingredient in antibiotics. They used a number of corrupt vehicle operators like Thanh of the Ministry of Communications and Transportation, Bao of the Ministry of Building Transportation Corporation, etc. to bring the products they had made to the South and provinces. They used Lan and the people doing unlawful business to sell them in Dong Xuan Market and asked Thi Dat of Phu Ly and Thi Thanh and Thi Ty of Thuong Tin and Ha Son Binh to sell them. Other people like Thi Trinh residing at Le Van Huu Street, Thi Phuong residing at Hue Street, etc. brought the merchandise to the market. They secretly worked with Trinh Thi Minh P., drug storehouse keeper; Thi Q. of Station No 4; Doan Thuy V. of TK Hospital; Hoang Thi L., nurse, and Thi H., pharmacist, of Station No 3; Thi O., an examiner of the mental hospital, etc. to get hold of large quantities of drugs, which they asked those people to replace with counterfeit drugs, and to sell at very high prices to make profit. Their conscience called for counterfeiting anything they could make, provided they would fill their pockets with lots of profit.

The same cheating applies to their weighing, measuring and counting: quite a few people who had bought a yen [equal to 10 kilograms] of rice, a fish, a piece of meat, etc. found at home its weight to be lighter by one-fourth or one-fifth of the weight they had paid for. It seems that almost all of the dishonest merchants have two or three kinds of scales. Interchanging counterfeit and authentic goods and weighing inaccurately is a trick used to "rob" consumers, directly affects every person and every family, causes disturbances in the market and to prices and undermines the masses' confidence in a number of merchandise which the state holds the monopoly to produce.

Another trick, quite a familiar one, is to secretly work with the professed hoodlums and some cadres, workers and civil servants who have forsaken their qualities to steal raw materials and goods from state storehouses and to sell them, thus creating more difficulties for production, balance and circulation of goods. At organ C in Thanh Hoa, the hoodlums stole 55 tons of grain (with ration stamps) and sold it in the market. The theft of 12 cans of menthol oil extract at the Hanoi soap factory was also a typical example. Do Ngoc Hung, a hoodlum and thief who had returned from 3 years in a reeducation camp, had a deal with Quan Thanh Phu, a worker in the factory, to steal the 12 cans of menthol oil extract valued at hundreds of thousands of dong, which he sold to Thi Lan and Thi Nhat residing at Hang Chieu Street; Thi Khu residing at Khuong Dinh, Thanh Tri District; Thi Ve residing at Nguyen Trai Street; Thi Su residing at Hang Buom Street; and Thi Tinh residing at Dao Duy Tu Street, all being dishonest merchants looking for profit. The cases of Thuong Dinh Canvas Shoes Enterprise in Hanoi losing 2 tons of crepe rubber and the bicycle parts-manufacturing factory losing hundreds of rims and over 47,000 dong of cash all took place under similar circumstances. The thieves were colluding with the bad cadres and workers in those units to steal the state-owned raw materials and goods, which they sold to the dishonest merchants.

Furthermore, a number of cadres and workers who had forsaken their qualities took advantage of the environment and work conditions to become their voluntary accomplices: Phan Manh T., a vehicle operator of the Sundry Goods General Corporation, while transporting merchandise including protective garments and materials from Bich Cau to Van Dien (Hanoi), stole 8 cases of goods consisting of 640 pairs of pants and nearly 2,000 meters of cotton materials; Son and Chinh, taking advantage of exchanges of white plastic slippers by the state stores, borrowed canteen ration books of a number of enterprises and organs and obtained thousands of pairs of slippers, which they put on sale on Tran Quy Cap Street. The case of Nguyen Thi Dien was different. An employee of the consumer cooperative of Thang Long Tailoring for Export Enterprise, Thi Dien was responsible for using checks or cash of the enterprise to buy bread and meat paste to make sandwiches and to sell them to workers and cadres; however, she secretly worked with an accountant, Nguyen Thi Hien, to pocket part of the debt payments she collected and took with her hundreds of thousands of dong during an authorized trip to the South to do her own business. A special case was the theft of glass by a number of bad vehicle operators of Transportation Enterprise No 2. They were Luu Minh T., Cao Van H., Nguyen Hong P. and Nguyen Van S. who were assigned the task of transporting a large volume of glass, 5 and 3 millimeters thick, from Haiphong to Hanoi. They secretly worked with Le Van Nh. residing at Lo Duc Street; Nguyen The N., Hang Non Street; Dam C., Hang Thiec Street; Nguyen Thi Th., Vinh Tuy, etc. to steal a large quantity of glass. After the theft had been discovered, more than 500 pieces of glass valued at over 500,000 dong were initially recovered. Their act of stealing was such that they deliberately broke many glass cases and pieces of glass, took many intact pieces and sold them, then falsely claimed that

the breakage had occurred during the trip. Profit had prevented them from seeing the interests of the state and people!

Along with those people there was a group of merchants specialized in doing business over long distances, doing business at home (or at specified locations), only in the state-prohibited goods, with maneuvers being used to evade taxes and inspection and control by the state organs. A search in the home of Do Huy L. on Phung Khac Khoan Street, Hanoi, a "goods owner" at home, initially yielded 236 boxes of German photographic paper, 460 rolls of film, 2 portable fans, 2 Rado watches, a Peugeot bicycle, a Mo-kich vehicle and a brand-new unused photo enlarger.

In the last 50 days only, the public security force of Dong Da Ward in Hanoi was able to confiscate and hold a rather large volume of means of production and illegally owned goods during its inspection in just a few key locations: 20 molds used in the making of tires and 265 bicycle tires were confiscated from more than 10 households engaged in illegal production, along with dozens of ice makers and ice cream machines, 67 ball bearings stolen from scrap metal stores, 4.5 tons of cement, 500 kilograms of iron and steel, 600 bottles of counterfeit beer and quantities of goods being thrown off the trains while they were running, including 150 kilograms of cut tobacco, 33 cartons of foreign cigarettes, 18 kilograms of monosodium glutamate, 2,400 combs, hundreds of athletic shirts and towels, hundreds of pieces of soap and foam rubber slippers. It also confiscated during street inspections 420 liters of gasoline, 14,000 B₁, 100 kilograms of cinnamon, 150 kilograms of anise flowers, 4.8 kilograms of photographic retardant and nearly 300 meters of illegally possessed cotton materials -- the latter during a train inspection.

It is obvious that quite a few dishonest merchants have taken advantage of the state-operated means of transportation to evade taxes while doing business. An attendant on the Thong Nhat train hid in his own compartment more than a ton of rice, 200 liters of peanut oil and 5 quintals of sugar. In Bac Thai Province, dishonest merchants secretly working with vehicle operators had tens of tons of salt transported there for sale. In addition, they also had secret deals with railroad cadres and used forged documents to rent storing spaces at the stations so as to evade taxes for 34 tons of dried fish and sugar and 19,000 liters of fish sauce. In Quang Nam-Da Nang Province, they also bought a delivery order from the Export General Corporation to facilitate the transportation of 2 tons of illegally-owned anise flowers. In Haiphong, Thai Binh Province and elsewhere, the bad people pretending to work for some state organ sold hundreds of tons of cement and coal to dishonest merchants for profit. In Kien Giang Province, the search of only 2 junks led to the confiscation of 7,553 meters of cotton materials, 455 kilograms of monosodium glutamate, 1,899 packs of Smith cigarettes and .270 kilogram of gold.

More meticulously, some vehicle operators spent thousands of dong to hire people to build additional compartments into gasoline cans, gasoline tanks, radiators, battery holders so as to hide smuggled merchandise. After that trick had been discovered, they switched to hiding smuggled merchandise inside spare tires. Again after that trick had been discovered, they hid them inside the 4 unused rear wheels. In Tuan Giao, Lai Chau Province, only 3 vehicle operators transported as much as 81.7 kilograms of opium. At the Lao Bao point of entry in Binh Tri Thien Province, some day up to 150 kilograms of gold were confiscated. At Noi Bai airfield in Hanoi, Le Van T. was caught trying to smuggle 13,780 rolls of film and 135 kilograms of metal balls for bicycles. Ngo Thi Minh Khoi tried to smuggle 389 packages of photographic paper, 2,100 rolls of film, 870 nickel silver wires, 3 kilograms of metal balls for ball-point pens, 400 bottles of se-re-pa, 388 bottles of liquid ginseng, 40 bottles of B₁₅, 165 bottles of young-antler solution, etc. An inspection of the ship Hau Giang following its transoceanic run showed that 36 cadres and crew members carried with them 93 motorcycles, 85 bicycles, 62 refrigerators, 70 television sets, 24 sewing machines, 12 cassette recorders, 27 electric fans, 7 washing machines, 70 pairs of motorcycle tires and large quantities of other goods valued at over 30,000 additional dollars. According to the preliminary data of the industrial and commercial tax sector, in 1981 227,000 cases of transportation of illegal materials and goods, illegal business and tax evasion were detected.

From those sources of goods which they claimed they should be given "credit" for and had "shouldered" and "worked" for themselves has appeared a "centipede legs" network that is quite widespread and operated rather meticulously by means of such phenomena as goods being stored in one place and the deals being made in some other place; business being done from hand to hand, for entire runs or shipments; goods being secretly brought into street-front stores, the markets in Hanoi or other provinces and cities, as well as to disguised groups.

Some of their "centipede legs" refuse to register for business, nor to accept a fixed location. They "move" specific lines of goods and specific items. If "unfortunately" they are discovered by the state organs, they will "readily" accept the fines, for in their opinion that is still much better! Other "centipede legs" take care of entire shipment or run and do not register either. Their maneuvers consist of making one "trip" at a time, being mobile, evading inspection and control by the state, easily evading taxes in many ways, such as secretly working with vehicle operators to hide goods at hard-to-find places, picking up and discharging passengers at convenient locations for discharge of goods at the same time, reusing tax receipts, etc.

As to a number of street-front stores, they turn the latter into meeting and appointment locations for bargaining, getting new customers or selling and the places to store their smuggled goods. Some privately-owned stores in the large markets do the same things as they do not handle the same lines of goods as the ones they

have been registered to sell, nor are their turnovers truthfully reported. Still others are reluctant to pay taxes, using as pretexts the closing of the store or the termination of business, which actually is secretly maintained. In some cases, they switch from doing business at a fixed location to making business trips. In other cases, they have only one business registration but two or three sales locations.

In short, in whatever forms, the people engaged in illegal business and smuggling still seek every means to pocket the most profit they can make. From such maneuvers as fighting with one another to get customers, competing with the state by means of speculation and hoarding, spreading false rumors and undermining the masses' confidence in the state and the latter's prestige to "robbing" consumers of every dong, every hao [1 hao equals 0.1 dong], every kilogram, every lang [1 lang equals .1 kilogram]. They are the very people who are disrupting the economy and creating additional negative aspects and difficulties for society, culture and everyday life. What is "better" and "different" on their part as compared with the honest merchants and wholesome cadres, workers and civil servants comes from that fact! The wealth of these people totally comes from their illegitimate business practices.

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CSO: 4209/72

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

'NHAN DAN' VIEWS USE, CONTROL OF FINANCIAL TOOLS

BK190636 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Oct 82 pp 2, 4

[Article by Dr Nguyen Duy Gia, Director General of the State Bank: "Effectively Use Monetary, Credit and Banking Tools"]

[Text] Monetary, credit and banking activities in a socialist economy work in line with the state plan and develop their positive effects in linking planning with the market and planning with economic accounting in support of the effective tools of the entire economic incentive system and within a unified, harmonious and well-organized system of economic management, to promote these activities it is necessary to resolve the following problems:

Enforce a Positive Credit Policy

In an economy advancing from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production wherein the limited capital resources cannot meet the demands of society, the bank must enforce a positive credit policy designed to mobilize and bring into full use all the country's economic potentials--first of all, labor, land, equipment, the existing material-technical bases and the people's idle capital--in order to produce necessary goods in great quantities for social consumption and for export.

The most important goal of bank credits in the years ahead is to support agricultural production, first of all the production of grain and food, consumer goods and goods destined for export, with attention given to major heavy industries such as mineral exploitation, electricity, engineering, chemicals and transportation. Bank credits must be extended chiefly to the Mekong Delta, the Red River Delta and the new economic zones.

Bank credits must be extended with attention given to indepth investments in order to ensure that the greatest and speediest economic returns will be obtained from the least amount of capital invested.

The State Bank must promptly extend full credits of floating capital to state-run economic units and cooperatives to help them meet the demand of capital for production and collection and purchase activities with a view to bringing all sources of goods under state control and stepping up exports. The amount of credits must necessarily be guaranteed by the value of supplies and goods.

The bank may temporarily extend loans to state-run enterprises to cover capital funds charged to the state budget but yet to be delivered to help them overcome difficulties in production; and such loans must be computed separately. The financial organs will pay back these loans to the bank on a monthly basis. For private individuals or groups with business permits, the bank will give them the necessary amount of capital on loan so that they can fulfill the contracts they have signed with enterprises and state organs.

Bank credits follow the principles of economic efficiency and planning; and they promote the restructuring of the economy and socialist transformation within the national economy. Every dong of credit spent must bring about use value to society and accumulate capital for the state.

We cannot tolerate the current situation wherein credits increase at a fast rate while national income and social accumulation remain the same. In the coming period, the broadening of the use of bank credits chiefly by expanding relations with enterprises, cooperatives, production collectives, production teams and individual producers and by creating a widespread state economic relationship within the national economy will provide the conditions for the state to successfully control and direct the economy. The amount of credits increases in proportion with the increase in value of supplies, goods and rational production expenditures in the various sectors, in each economic unit and in the economic system as a whole. The State Bank is intensifying credit management; clearly distinguishing the capital of the enterprise from the capital supplied by the state budget and the capital obtained through bank credits; maintaining rational financial relations; and applying suitable policies toward enterprises with a good or poor business record.

If an enterprise operates well, fulfills the state plan satisfactorily, uses its own capital effectively, fully discharges its obligations toward the state and repays its debts on schedule, it will receive favored treatment when applying for loans, making payments and drawing cash; and will enjoy a favorable loan interest rate equivalent to 75 percent of the normal rate. If it operates poorly and fails to achieve the aforementioned criteria, the bank will actively help it overcome shortcomings. If the enterprise repeatedly fails to improve its business operations, it will be subjected to sanctions with regard to credits and payments including: Debts will be declared overdue; loans will only be given under pledge and with guarantees; part or all of the loan will be suspended; the enterprise will have to settle its purchase orders of goods according to procedures that require a security deposit; and so forth. The State Bank upholds its responsibility as a lender in meeting the requirements for economic development; bears material responsibility for its own shortcomings; and at the same time, acts as a state manager and inspector in all spheres of economic activities in order to supervise the implementation of plans.

Combine Domestic Credits with Foreign Credits

It is necessary to combine domestic credits with foreign credits and the domestic market with the foreign market in order to benefit the economy, step up the development of production and the circulation of goods at home, and expand the domestic monetary flow.

While the capital accumulated from domestic production still remains limited and cannot meet the requirements for economic development, we must, on the one hand, pay utmost attention to increasing the efficiency of production and expanding the production of goods for export; and on the other hand, do our best to make use of foreign technology and capital in support of the national economy, first of all those from the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries in CEMA. A problem that arises in our credit relations with foreign countries is that we must do our best to ensure that the borrowed capital will be used with high economic results and that we will be able to repay foreign debts with foreign currency and on schedule. It is also necessary to expand international cooperation activities in the form of joint venture in order to draw capital, equipment and technology from the partner countries.

Coupled with the policy of extending loans in Vietnamese dong to economic establishments, loans in foreign currency will also be given for importing supplies and raw material that are needed for the production of export goods; and it will be necessary to apply a rational foreign exchange policy designed to encourage the development of production of goods for export and to obtain a large amount of foreign currency for resolving the immediate difficulties and repaying debts on schedule.

Along with drawing capital in foreign currency through exports, the State Bank must improve the policy of attracting foreign currency by means other than exports, such as encouraging overseas Vietnamese to send money home, seeking international credits, obtaining foreign currency from tourists and our workers in foreign countries, and so forth.

All sources of foreign capital must be subjected to centralized and unified control. All foreign currency obtained--whatever its source--must be credited to the foreign currency funds of the State Bank; and all payments made to foreign countries must go through the bank. All ministries, localities and economic establishments have the right to use the amount of foreign currency authorized them by the state after fulfilling their obligations in connection with exported and imported goods.

Closely Control Cash

While the imbalances of the economy cannot be overcome immediately, efforts must be made to stabilize the flow of money, resolutely overcome all manifestations of laxity in economic, financial and monetary management, and prevent all tendencies toward fragmentation, departmentalism and disregard for the basic principles of centralized and unified management on a national scale.

The money flow is subjected to the combined influence of the process of economic transformation and development but at the same time, it is an effective tool for accelerating this process. Therefore, initiative must be taken in studying the various combined aspects of balance in the national economy, especially the goods-money and monetary revenue-expenditure balances; and in linking the plan for money and credits with the plan for economic development within a unified plan for the national economy. Utmost attention must be given to surplus expenditures of the budget and it is necessary to intensify guidance over the application of measures for positively limiting surplus

expenditures, and to overcome at all costs abnormal phenomena in the money flow such as salary debts, collection and purchase debts and so forth. All "unwarranted" monetary phenomena such as retaining cash for the unit's funds, disregarding the discipline concerning cash management, paying cash for goods at any price, withholding goods and money for the use of one's own unit irrespective of the interests of society, and so forth serve to further aggravate negativism in the management of money, disrupt the money flow and cause difficulties to the economy and the people's life.

The bank must step up work related to credits with a view to developing production, closely manage cash, control expenditures charged to salary funds and expand the settlement of payments without using cash. Efforts must be made to attract money in the form of savings deposits and so forth and satisfactorily regulate the money flow according to areas and production seasons in order to create a cash reserve for meeting rational expenditure demands as planned by the enterprises, state organs and the people. It is necessary to fully and promptly collect the various sources of cash from all sectors and economic units, fully and promptly meet all rational demands for cash from the economic units and state organs, and resolutely put an end to the practice of postponing cash expenditures in carrying out banking activities.

All units and organs must open accounts at the bank and correctly abide by state systems concerning cash management and settlement of payments without using cash. They are required to make payments through the bank, to pay cash or bring cash to other localities to purchase goods only as permitted by regulations, not to receive or pay money in advance for goods, not to demand a higher payment for a bank transfer than for payment by cash, not to maintain a cash reserve larger than allowed, not to make excessive expenditures, neither appropriate the capital belonging to other units nor allow other units to use their own funds... [ellipses as published]

Appropriations for salary funds must be given in accordance with the progress achieved in implementing plans for production, capital construction or business activities (for economic units) and in accordance with the approved general salary funds (for projected units).

Private individuals who engage in industrial and commercial activities of services involving a large business income (as determined by the chairman of the provincial, municipal or special zone people's committee) are required to declare their own capital and open accounts at the bank in order to obtain production or business licenses.

Expand Banks' Operating Capital

The State Banks' operating capital is the base on which to expand loan funds in the national economy. It is created, formed and accumulated in the course of recycling social production. The amount--large or small--of the capital depends on the extent to which the national economy has developed and production has been recycled and expanded through the functions of mobilizing and managing all sources of temporarily unused funds of various sectors, factories, cooperatives and the people. All echelons, sectors and economic units should overcome all difficulties to ensure the fulfillment of all production and

business objectives of the state plan and should constantly increase the national revenues and social accumulation. At the same time, they must implement scrupulously the economic-financial management system of the state and carry out socialist accounting for economic profits and losses. With regard to the areas of collective and individual economies, it is necessary to consolidate and improve socialist production relations, mobilize cooperative members to contribute to developing the cooperatives and reduce the need to borrow state funds according to the guideline for "cooperation among the state, cooperatives and people, and between the central and local governments."

With regard to capital construction, the state invests budgetary funds in the state plan's capital construction projects by allocating funds and bank credits. The financial agencies are responsible for promptly balancing and transferring investments to banks according to plan. The banks will allocate and invest credits within the limits of the budgetary funds received from the state.

Moreover, with assets mobilized by themselves, the State Banks will extend capital construction credits to those projects not included in the state investment plan. We should mainly make indepth investments, apply scientific and technical innovations, rationalize production and expand and increase existing production capacity with the least investment capital to bring about the highest economic results in the quickest manner.

The State Banks are to intensively mobilize and manage the temporarily idle capital in the economy to meet the demands of society for funds. Consequently, the state-run factories, state agencies, sectors and local authorities may not independently mobilize funds among the cadres, workers, civil servants and people for production and business purposes, except when the people voluntarily contribute to the construction of public welfare projects (schools, nurseries, clubs and theaters).

However, they may mobilize shares of the collective economy to expand production and business. Individuals must be strictly forbidden to deal in currencies and to lend money at high interest rates, since these are hoarding activities. The administration at all levels and in all localities should intensify the management of markets and money, scrupulously deal with violations and resolutely eliminate usury. They should quickly develop credit cooperatives in the southern countryside and consolidate those in the north, turning them into effective assistants for the State Banks in running monetary and credit operations to meet the people's production demands.

Vigorously Develop the Role of Inventory and Control

We should ensure that State Banks vigorously play and develop their role in taking inventories and in controlling all economic and living activities through their monetary, credit and payment operations. Banks are charged with both serving the economy and life--primarily production and business--and controlling economic activities through their monetary transactions.

These two aspects of service and control do not conflict with each other. Service is fundamental. Good service calls for strict control. Good service means to meet the legitimate demands and interests of production and business units and the people, making people see some profits and no trouble nor conditions attached to dealing with banks.

Inspection and control through using monetary transactions constitute important aspects of monetary, credit and banking operations, the strength and the objective requirement of economic management. State Banks should protect socialism and the entire national economy on the basis of state interests.

Through their monetary, credit and payment operations state banks must serve well the development of production. At the same time, they must fulfill their role of controlling and supervising economic activities, constantly increase the results of using funds, completely control the monetary market, repel and eliminate usury, gradually achieve the role of being the three centers of cash, credit and payment in the national economy, and fulfill the task of managing the revenues and expenditures of the state budget.

The more improved and uniform the state economic management institutions are, the greater will be the results achieved by the State Banks in their role of supporting and controlling production and business. State Banks should resolutely overcome all shortcomings to surge forward even more vigorously in order to fulfill their function of being general economic management tool of the state of the proletariat in taking inventories, controlling production and distributing social products.

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AGRICULTURE

VU DINH LIEU AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE SPEECH

Part I

OW190835 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Part I of "Excerpts" of an address by SRV Council of Ministers Vice Chairman Vu Dinh Lieu to the Conference on Winter-Spring Crop Production and Agricultural Transformation in the Mekong Delta held "recently" in Ho Chi Minh City by the Ministry of Agriculture--recorded]

[Text] Regarding the ecological and weather aspects alone, the winter-spring production season is the one with most advantages in our country, especially in the Nam Bo Delta provinces. Thus, since liberation the winter-spring crop acreage and output have constantly increased. For example, the Mekong Delta has achieved an output of 1.2 million tons of paddy in the 1981-1982 winter-spring production season, an increase of 100,000 tons over that of 1980-1981. This represents 26.5 percent of the total volume of paddy obtained in the entire country and is the highest average output: 36.54 quintals per hectare, an increase of 13.86 percent over previous winter-spring production seasons.

Regarding livestock breeding, the population of domestic animals has increased much more than in previous years. The hog population has increased 3.08 percent in the Mekong Delta and 5.09 percent in central Nam Bo. The herd of oxen has increased 5.05 percent in the Mekong Delta and 8.04 percent in eastern Nam Bo. The herd of water buffaloes has increased 5.03 percent in the Mekong Delta and 10.03 percent in eastern Nam Bo.

The reason for the high paddy yield achieved in a vast acreage and for the increased volume of paddy is that the localities have formulated a proper production plan right from the beginning and have worked actively to settle the problem of material supplies, especially gasoline and oil used in irrigation work, to ensure on-schedule crop cultivation.

Regarding fertilizers, a number of provinces have begun producing organic fertilizers. The organs concerned have tried their best to provide necessary material supplies. In particular, more than 30,000 tons of phosphate fertilizer have been supplied to the south this year.

Due to the increased capacity of available water conservancy works and the stepping up of the mass movement to carry out major and minor irrigation projects in accordance with the formula "the state and the people work together," the Mekong Delta, in particular, has ensured sufficient water for the entire winter-spring rice area. Technological progress has been applied to agricultural production. In particular, many short-term, high-yielding and brown planthopper-resistant new rice strains approved by the ministry of agriculture, such as the 3A, 6A, 7A and 8A rice strains suited for the soil and water conditions in each locality, have been planted on a vast acreage. Moreover, the crop and cultivation seasons for each variety of winter-spring rice to be planted in each kind of ricefield have been properly determined and there has been proper coordination on the new rice strains and measures to achieve intensive cultivation, multiply crops and prevent harmful insects and blight.

Many localities have expanded their high-production rice areas. As many as 150,000 hectares of such areas have been built in the Mekong Delta provinces and Ho Chi Minh City has begun to build such areas covering from 2,000 to 4,000 hectares each.

Implementing the party Central Committee secretariat's directive, the localities have applied the new managerial system in all production companies and agricultural cooperatives. Some 6,151 production companies and 134 agricultural cooperatives representing 78.7 percent of the present total number have applied the product contract system. Many provinces have continued to reallocate ricefields while stepping up the campaign for encouraging peasants to engage in collective work. To date, some provinces have completed the reallocation of tens of thousands of hectares of ricefields to households who are landless or lack land. Some 1,365 production companies have done good business.

In the first 6 months of 1982, the Nam Bo Provinces have set up 3,677 more production companies, representing 70 percent of the total number of production companies existing in early 1981, thus increasing the number of cooperativized households to 15 percent and the cultivated acreage to 11.4 percent.

Application of the product contract system has helped prevent the collapse of many cooperatives and production companies and boost production.

On behalf of the council of ministers standing committee, I warmly commend the members of cooperatives and production companies and our peasants and cadres at all levels and in various sectors and localities for going all out to contribute to the success of the 1981-1982 winter-spring crop production. Our achievements in the crop production are great, encouraging and commendable. But, can we do better? In my opinion, we can do better and achieve better results, if shortcomings can be avoided.

First of all, the structures of crop seasons and crops adopted by many localities are not quite rational. Some localities have boldly expanded their cultivated areas, while others are still hesitating and paying no attention to creating conditions for expanding the winter-spring crop acreage, especially for implementing irrigation work and ensuring sufficient material supplies,

thereby causing a decrease in the cultivated acreage and a failure to achieve good business through reluctance in making an effort.

Although some localities have achieved a fair rice output, it is not uniform in the provinces, districts and villages endowed with similar advantages. Despite their more favorable natural conditions, the output in these localities is not really higher than that in the northern and central parts of Vietnam.

There are conditions for developing the cultivation of industrial crops, especially jute and soybean, but we still are far from fulfilling the plan norms, due to the lack of a proper planning and of effective guidance.

Regarding livestock breeding, the sow population has decreased, while the herd of draft cattle has increased slowly. We have not yet paid adequate attention to selecting good breeds and to planting crops on schedule. Although it is endowed with many advantages, the Nam Bo region has not properly boosted its shrimp and fish production. There is a severe shortage of insecticides and veterinary medicine, especially specific pharmaceutical products. Medicine is of poor quality and even counterfeit. The veterinary network has not been improved. Vaccination of domestic animals has remained very restricted. There must be a plan for properly solving the feed problem.

Though developed fairly recently, agricultural transformation has generally progressed slowly. Application of the product contract system in various forms is basically good and in accordance with the aspirations of large numbers of peasants, but the system must be developed more deeply and improved, through eliminating all shortcomings and errors.

The policies, especially the price policy, have failed to produce a vigorous impact to encourage production. Division of labor and the management of material supplies in agriculture have remained disorderly and irrational.

The winter-spring production season is a stable and comprehensive one. It includes the planting of food and industrial crops and livestock raising. It is the main production during the dry season, with many advantages regarding climate, temperature and light and without floods and typhoons. If sufficient water is provided, the crop yield will be higher than that in other cultivation seasons during the year, the quality of products will be good and the harvest will be successful.

The winter-spring production season is the first in the agricultural production year. If production is successful, it will create an impetus and stimulative conditions for achieving better subsequent crop seasons. Since the winter-spring production season enjoys many advantages, we must strive to reach the target of 17 million tons of grain this year.

The task or requirement for the 1982-1983 winter-spring production season is to concentrate efforts on achieving the prescribed volume of grain and food products. At the same time, we must also achieve comprehensive success, even in the production of export crops and raw materials for industry.

In food production, importance must be attached to rice and subsidiary food crops and to increasing the cultivated acreage and productivity in order to achieve the largest volume of production. Special attention must be paid to guidance work and plan implementation and to uniformly increasing the paddy yield in various localities, areas and ricefields.

I fully agree with many localities that efforts must be exerted to achieve a large volume of production in all winter-spring crop areas. On this occasion, I want to put forward two suggestions for you to ponder:

1. According to the ministry of agriculture's report, the Mekong Delta is striving to plant 390,000 hectares of rice, including 200,000 hectares of high-yielding rice in the 1982-1983 winter-spring production season. Despite an increase of 64,500 hectares over the previous production season, this planted acreage is 34,000 hectares less than that in the 1979-1980 winter-spring production season.

2. The Mekong Delta must struggle to achieve an average output of 38 quintals of paddy per hectare in the 1982-1983 winter-spring production season, an increase of 1.5 quintals per hectare. And the average high-yielding paddy output must be 47 quintals.

According to the ministry of agriculture's report, the 1982-1983 winter-spring rice output in Dong Thap and An Giang provinces is nearly equal to the 1981-1982 winter-spring rice output, but there is an increase of 5 to 6 quintals compared with other Mekong Delta provinces. What is the reason for this great difference?

I suggest that the ministry of agriculture and all provinces, including the eastern Nam Bo provinces carefully consider this question to determine more accurate planning norms for acreage and productivity and to gradually, but steadily, increase the winter-spring rice acreage and output.

I am wondering why many production companies and cooperatives have failed to achieve 80 quintals of paddy per hectare, an average output achieved by the Dai Phuoc cooperative.

We must struggle to rapidly increase the production of industrial and export crops and develop livestock breeding in accordance with each locality's conditions and capabilities.

Apart from food and export issues, the clothing problem is also very pressing. Can we launch a mass movement for sericulture with the participation of all families? Can we grow tens of thousands of hectares of jute on suitable land? Can we motivate the people to plant pandanus on salt marshes and alum fields and on bare and sand hills in order to contribute to solving the clothing problem?

Part II

OW220637 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Part II of "Excerpts" of an address by SRV Council of Ministers Vice Chairman Vu Dinh Lieu to the Conference on Winter-Spring Crop Production and Agricultural Transformation in the Mekong Delta held "recently" in Ho Chi Minh City by the Ministry of Agriculture--recorded]

[Text] The chairman of the council of ministers has issued a directive on stepping up production of the winter-spring crop. The regions and sectors must work out plans to satisfactorily implement this directive. In production, we must first of all guide in the successful cultivation of the 1982 10th-month crop, ensure prompt harvesting and create conditions for working on the 1982-83 winter-spring crop in good time. Concerning the 1982-83 winter-spring crop, we must carry out well the following main tasks:

The regions must concretely delineate the areas of winter-spring and high-yield rice, paying attention to expanding winter-spring rice in areas where conditions for developing water conservancy work exist and solving the water problem so as to strive to rapidly increase the winter-spring rice acreage. Along with intensive cultivation, we must pay attention to increasing crops on rice acreage, but we must choose plants, seasons and periods suitable to the conditions and soil nature of each locality. In areas where conditions exist, we must grow three rice crops but must not cause land deterioration. We must adopt measures to prevent and eliminate harmful insects and carry out well the crop rotation system.

Concerning subsidiary crops, in areas where there are capabilities and conditions for developing subsidiary crops, we must pay attention to increasing the quantity of subsidiary crops, thus contributing to solving the food requirements, particularly in making food for domestic animals.

According to the soil nature, customs and concrete conditions of each region, we must determine the structure of suitable subsidiary crops with a view to achieving the highest economic efficiency. In subsidiary crop areas where other plants of higher economic efficiency can be grown--for instance, sugarcane instead of cassava--we should not flexibly insist on growing subsidiary crops.

The development of subsidiary crop production must be linked to processing, preservation and circulation. We should not restrict or hinder the circulation of subsidiary crops. We must pay attention to developing soybean, various kinds of beans in the winter-spring season, small plants for export, industrial plants, and so forth.

Concerning measures to directly support agricultural production, in water conservancy, we must satisfactorily and fully use available projects to develop production, dredge canals and ditches to bring fresh water deep into the fields.

Concerning the preparation of means, gasoline and oil to pump water and ensure that work is carried out in time for the crops, we must vigorously launch a movement among the people to build small-scale irrigation projects while selecting and devoting attention to medium-size and big-size water conservancy projects to support subsequent crops. We must closely follow the changes in weather and water levels so as to pump water and transplant in good time.

Despite our serious lack of gasoline and oil, the standing committee of the council of ministers has decided that sufficient gasoline and oil must be ensured for irrigation and cultivation of the winter-spring crop. We must realize the state's determination and efforts under extremely difficult conditions to use gasoline and oil in a really rational and economic manner.

Concerning fertilizers and material supplies, to ensure that work is carried out in good time in accordance with the directive of the council of ministers, the agriculture ministry and related sectors should strive to supply the regions with all the allocated local and imported fertilizers according to schedule. In addition, we will import fertilizers above the plan for areas cultivating the high-yield winter-spring rice. The provinces must launch a mass movement to produce organic manure while adopting measures to satisfactorily mobilize the sources of available inorganic manure in each region to timely meet the requirements of production. At the same time, the agriculture ministry might discuss with a number of provinces that have a large volume of chemical fertilizers in their warehouses but have small areas of winter-spring rice ways to supplement those areas and provinces seriously lacking chemical fertilizers.

Regarding seeds, we--and particularly those areas which do not yet have agricultural cooperatives and production groups--must receive in a more organized and vigorous manner the new seeds recognized by the agriculture ministry. Concerning rice seeds, we must pay attention to both directions. We must promote the good seeds of the region and crossbreed them with strong seeds to have a large quantity of good seeds. At the same time, we must constantly raise the quality of the seeds and avoid the tendency of seeking new seeds whose deficiency remain to be proved. The regions must pay attention to organizing a seed producing system to raise the quality of the seeds and determine the seed structure suitable to various types of land and to the conditions of intensive cultivation and increasing crop production of each region. Regarding soybean seeds, we must conduct experiments before adopting them for production.

I wish to enthusiastically acclaim the seed installations, institutes, stations, schools, scientists and technicians who have made great efforts in this field. Let them make still greater efforts because if we do not keep up with the masses' production requirements, they will have to conduct experiments themselves, and this will be disastrous.

Regarding seeds for domestic animals, we must use good local seeds as the base and develop and crossbreed them with better seeds from other localities. This is to meet the need for rapidly increasing the herd of domestic animals, particularly in those areas where we do not have enough female animals.

Regarding draft power, we must seek all means to develop all the capabilities of available tilling machines. On this basis, we must rationally readjust organization, link repair teams to tractor teams or stations, improve and link managerial work to production areas and the regions, implement contractual work, and so forth. We must allow the experimental sale of tractors to cooperatives or groups. The regions must work out plans and give importance to gradually raising the ratio of areas tilled by cattle because our gasoline and oil supplies are insufficient.

Regarding the protection of vegetation, first of all, we must pay utmost attention to a comprehensive and active prevention of diseases through seed selection and adoption of preventive measures in the fields. Particularly, in areas where several crops are planted during the year, we must often visit the fields to discover harmful insects in good time. We must further step up the work of transforming the relations of agricultural production and land adjustment in the Mekong Delta and eastern Nam Bo provinces.

We must pay utmost attention to creating a mass movement to implement agricultural cooperativization, closely combining transformation of production relations with production reorganization and development and building a material-technical base. We must coordinate transformation with production development and a comprehensive building of the countryside. We must incorporate the agricultural transformation task and work into the state and regional plans, combining them with the plan of building a material-technical base. At the same time we must pay great attention to carrying out business accounting. In the production groups that have enough conditions for changing into cooperatives, we must especially strive to surmount the cadres' and party members' hesitancy. At the same time, however, we must step up the work of making propaganda among and motivating the masses and increase the number of production group propaganda and organizational cadres and the number of managerial cadres for cooperatives and production groups.

In the course of our work, we must adopt transitional steps, organize joint operations between groups such as in manufacturing bricks and tiles [words indistinct] and so forth. We must pay special attention to bringing the various trades, small industries and handicrafts into cooperatives to redistribute labor and build a base for the agroindustrial structure of the districts. The different provinces must complete a preliminary review of agricultural transformation in general and the work of end-product contracting with laborers in particular to further push forward the transformation work and perfect the new managerial system in agriculture.

CSO: 4209/105

AGRICULTURE

HANOI REVIEWS RECENT AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS

OW300123 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Review of Agricultural Activities Over the Past 10 Days]

[Text] Following are some noteworthy facts about agricultural activities over the past 10 days.

The northern provinces have been concentrating their efforts on harvesting the 10th-month rice crop. A report by the general statistics department shows that, so far, the northern provinces have harvested about 71 percent of the 10th-month rice crop. Hampered somewhat by rain in the early part of last week, harvesting was carried out more rapidly in the latter part, thanks to dry weather. Some provinces, such as Thai Binh, Haiphong, and Hai Hung have basically completed harvesting. Rice yields on the already harvested rice paddies are higher than in previous years. It is estimated that Haiphong municipality's rice yield is 30 quintals per hectare, Ha Son Binh's 25, and Ha Bac's 24. All localities are concentrating on rapidly and completely harvesting the 10th-month rice by the end of November, to shift their main efforts to winter-spring crop production.

Some localities in the southern provinces are harvesting the early 10th month rice. This year, the Nam Bo's 10th-month rice is generally less affected by rice pests, and pretty high rice yields are expected.

Regarding winter crop production, adverse weather conditions in the early part of the week have somewhat slowed cultivation. So far, the provinces have completed planting on only about 137,000 hectares for the winter crop. Potatoes are the only crop which can be cultivated during the remaining growing period. Localities are accelerating the cultivation of those plants to achieve a large cultivated acreage.

Among the already-cultivated plants for the winter crop, the early-grown crops have failed to meet the cultivated acreage plan norms. Meanwhile, the cultivated acreage of plants for export has met, on a fairly high level, the plan norms. Hai Hung has planted garlic for export on 1,500 hectares of the planned 3,000 hectares. The soybeans' cultivated acreage has failed to meet the plan norms.

The sunny, hot weather during the early growing period for some winter crops will certainly adversely affect winter crop productivity. Localities are doing their best to secure seed potatoes to further enlarge the cultivated acreage. The early-grown winter crops should be well tended to achieve high productivity in compensation for poor crop productivity in certain areas.

Along with preparing for the winter crop, localities, over the past days, have secured seeds and fertilizer and prepared soil for 5th-month rice seedlings. In general, the material supplies secured for the coming spring-5th month rice crops are not as much as last year's. Planned allocation of rice varieties, however, is about 5-10 percent higher than for last year's 5th-month rice. Weather conditions in the coming period are expected to be more favorable to agricultural production. All localities should rapidly complete harvesting of the 10th-month rice and fulfill their grain obligations.

Regarding the winter crop, those localities with abundant seed potatoes should strive to plant them on the entire planned cultivated acreage and, at the same time, plant more short-term legumes. They should work out plans to plant early winter-spring crops on the remaining arable lands. Plans also must be worked out to care for, and apply fertilizer to, the already-grown winter crops to achieve high productivity.

The southern provinces should make plans to protect the 10th-month rice and harvest the ripened rice and, at the same, carry out direct sowing-planting of the winter-spring crops.

CSO: 4209/105

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS IN DONG THAP DISCUSSED

BK231247 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Report by Station Correspondent (Le Minh): "Dong Thap and Agricultural Transformation"]

[Excerpt] Since late July, following the conference held by the peasants in Dong Thap Province to discuss the reorganization of production under the direct chairmanship of the standing committee of the provincial party committee, the movement for agricultural transformation in this province has made profound headway. Contrary to the past, the movement has undergone vigorous changes and has been firmly maintained in every village and hamlet.

If it was true that the movement for agricultural transformation in the past was slower in Dong Thap than in those neighboring provinces then, through realities, we now can believe and can say that this province has already found for itself a direction to advance steadily. This has been affirmed more clearly through the results of its production in the 1982 winter-spring crop and summer-fall crop seasons. Particularly in October of this year, Dong Thap was one of the two provinces which had fulfilled the grain obligation to the state ahead of schedule.

Here, in this province, we can also see the successes made in the field of grain production and collection by those districts in which the movement for agricultural transformation has been carried out satisfactorily such as Tam Nong--a district which has taken the lead in grain collection for the past 4 consecutive years--Chau Thanh and Thanh Hung.

In the past, we could use our fingers to count the number of production collectives in Dong Thap. To date, some 400 production collectives and more than 1,600 production solidarity teams have been formed in this province.

What has made the movement for agricultural transformation in this province advance faster than expected? The comrade leaders here maintain that the new contract system is one of the contractual forms that has attracted the attention of the peasants and has been accepted and heatedly discussed by them.

When this new contract system was first introduced in An Phu Thuan--a village which has already finished its agricultural cooperativization--the local peasants were so eager to study it that they did not send their children to attend the studying sessions instead. Thanks to their efforts in discussing and seeking to understand this new contract system, some of them are now able to estimate how many workdays it would take to finish a specific job. They are also able to help each other solve various problems, thus making it possible for everyone to voluntarily apply for production collective membership.

Efforts to carry out land reallocation and establish production collectives on the basis of the product contract system have been made not only by An Phu Thuan, Hong Ngu and Thanh Hung but also by many production solidarity teams. As a result, along with carrying out agricultural transformation, Dong Thap has been able to allocate more than 10,000 hectares of land to 8,000 peasant families. This includes nearly 4,000 families of war invalids or fallen combatants.

With the application of the new contract system, land reallocation in the province has been carried out relatively satisfactorily. Many middle peasants have allocated their land or ricefields to their neighbors and turned over their farm machines to various collectives. These include Mr (Hai Lu) in My Dong village, Thap Muoi district; Mr (Nam Xui) in Phong My village, Cao Lanh district; and Mr (Dinh Van Chay) in Tan Quoi village, Tam Nong district. [Passage omitted on agricultural activities of production collectives in various districts].

CSO: 4209/105

AGRICULTURE

PROVINCES EXCEEDS GRAIN COLLECTION PLAN

BK240430 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] According to the ministry of agriculture, Tien Giang has fulfilled 122 percent of the 1982 grain collection plan; Nghia Binh, 104 percent; Dong Thap, 102 percent; and Cuu Long, 100 percent.

On 22 November, the chairman of the council of ministers sent a message commending the people and cadres of these provinces for their achievements in grain collection for 1982. The chairman of the council of ministers expressed the hope that the cadres and people of these localities will try to develop the successes they have scored in order to successfully exceed the grain collection norms set for the 1982 10th-month crop and 1982-83 winter-spring crop seasons.

On the same day, the chairman of the Council of Ministers also sent a message to commend the people and cadres of Hoang Lien Son, Lang Son, Lai Chau, Bac Thai, Son La and Cao Bang for their achievements in the collection of grain produced in the 1982 5th month-spring crop season.

In this crop season, Hoang Lien Son has fulfilled 139 percent of the total collection quota and 110 percent of the obligation quota; Lang Son, 145 percent of the total collection quota and 81 percent of the obligation quota; Lai Chau, 109 percent of the total collection quota and 68 percent of the obligation quota; Bac Thai, 106 percent of the total collection quota and 83 percent of the obligation quota; Son La, 105 percent of the total collection quota and 64 percent of the obligation quota; and Cao Bang, 103 percent of the total collection quota and 62 percent of the obligation quota.

The chairman of the council of ministers also expressed the hope that the cadres and people of these provinces will develop the achievements they have scored in an effort to fulfill or exceed the grain collection norm for the 1982 10th-month crop season.

CSO: 4209/105

AGRICULTURE

PROGRESS IN GRAIN COLLECTION IN NORTH REPORTED

BK240657 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] As of 20 November, the northern provinces and cities had delivered to state granaries a volume of grain equivalent to 22.3 percent of the total grain collection quota for this year's 10th-month crop season. This volume also shows an increase of more than 5,000 tons over the same period last year.

Ha Son Binh is the first province in the north to fulfill the grain obligation norm for 1982. Hai Hung has already delivered to state granaries more than 27,000 tons of paddy; Ha Nam Ninh, 22,000 tons; and Thanh Hoa and Binh Tri Thien, more than 10,000 tons each. Despite numerous difficulties as a result of the devastation caused by typhoon No. 7. To date Nghe Tinh has also delivered to state granaries more than 1,000 tons of paddy--a larger volume compared to the same period last year.

As many as 18 districts in the north have fulfilled the grain obligation norm for 1982 while four others--Huong Phu district and Hue City in Binh Tri Thien and Chuong My and Thuong Tin in Ha Son Binh--have fulfilled the annual total grain collection quota.

The northern provinces and cities are accelerating the collection of grain, striving to fulfill the total grain collection quota in December.

CSO: 4209/105

AGRICULTURE

FOOD MINISTRY REPORTS WINTER-SPRING GRAIN HARVEST

BK270644 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] The ministry of food reports that as of late October, the northern provinces and cities have delivered 765,000 tons of the winter-spring grain to the state granary, overfulfilling the assigned plan norm by 15,000 tons. All of the 19 provinces and cities have overfulfilled their grain obligation norms.

Encouraged by these achievements, since the beginning of November, while reaping the 10th-month rice, the people in various localities have raced against time to deliver grain to the state granary. Localities have thus far delivered 170,000 tons of the 10th-month grain to the state. Hai Hung Province still holds the lead in delivering grain; and is followed by Ha Son Binh and Ha Nam Ninh provinces.

Thus far, some 12 districts and hundreds of cooperatives have fulfilled their annual grain obligations. Huong Phu district in Binh Tri Thian Province fulfilled its assigned norm by late October. The districts of Ung Hoa, Thuong Tin, Chuong My and Quoc Oai in Ha Son Binh Province; Ly Nhon, Duy Tien, Hoang Long and Thanh Liem in Ha Nam Ninh Province; and Hai Ninh and Yen Hung in Quang Ninh Province have all overfulfilled their grain obligations for 1982.

CSO: 4209/105

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL POSITION IN EARLY NOVEMBER REVIEWED

OW121113 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Agricultural Review for the Past 10 Days]

[Summary] "According to the General Statistics Department, by 5 November, the northern provinces and cities had harvested 10th-month rice on 504,000 hectares, or 37.2 percent of the transplanted area. Over the past sunny days, the rice harvest rate was reportedly faster than in previous days, averaging 32,000 hectares per day. With this rate, to date these provinces might have harvested some 600,000 hectares, or nearly 50 percent of the transplanted area.

"The provinces in the delta had harvested more than 20 percent of the planted area, those in region 4 more than 30 percent and those in the mountainous region nearly 40 percent. The rice yield obtained in the harvested areas is higher than in previous years. The provinces are concentrating on quickly and completely harvesting the 10th-month rice in November.

"A number of southern provinces have started harvesting the early 10th-month rice, with Quang Nam-Danang having harvested more than 30,000 hectares, Dac Lac more than 150,000 hectares and Nghia Binh more than 13,000 hectares. As the rice has just begun to ripen, the Nam Bo Delta provinces have reaped only more than 20,000 hectares. The rice yield obtained in these provinces is also as high as that in the northern provinces."

"Regarding winter-spring crop cultivation, the northern provinces have planted only more than 100,000 hectares of winter crops, or more than 30 percent of the planned area. The planting rate of most other crops is slower than that planned for the same period last year. To date, the localities had tried hard to grow additional potatoes, vegetables and beans of various kinds still in the planting period. However, according to the ministry of agriculture, the planned area norms for this year's winter crops can certainly not be fulfilled.

"Along with planting the winter crop, the localities are continuing to plow and harrow ricefields and to prepare seeds, fertilizer and rice seedlings for the fifth month-spring crop. But, according to the general statistics department, the planned norms for seed sowing, soil preparation, plowing and

harrowing and for the production of organic fertilizers and azolla are lower than the same period last year."

In the period ahead, since weather conditions will remain favorable for agricultural production, the localities must concentrate on neatly and quickly harvesting the 10th-month rice; formulate plans for delivering the obligatory grain quotas to the state; accelerate the winter crop planting; grow additional short-term vegetables and beans; produce sufficient fertilizers, including manure and azolla; quickly plow and harrow the ricefields reserves for the fifth month-spring crop; achieve dry cultivation and prepare sufficient seeds for the spring vegetables and subsidiary crops cultivation.

The southern provinces must take good care of the transplanted 10th-month rice and quickly harvest the ripe rice in order to clear the land for sowing the winter-spring rice.

CSO: 4209/105

AGRICULTURE

'NHAN DAN' REPORTS AGRICULTURAL REFORM IN HAU GIANG

BK221355 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Nov 82 p 2

[Article by Nguyen Kien Phuoc: "Agricultural Transformation in Hau Giang Province Has Made Progress, But Is Still Slow and Irregular"]

[Summary] Over the past 5 years, encouraging results have been achieved in the socialist transformation of agriculture in Hau Giang Province in spite of all the initial difficulties and setbacks. "Almost 20,000 hectares of land have either been confiscated or reclaimed to build seven state farms belonging to the province and its various districts and a number of state-run agricultural stations and farms. In addition to this, some 50,800 hectares of land have been allocated to 46,486 families of landless or land-deficient peasants, bringing the number of landless and land-deficient down to 10 percent of the total number of peasants in the province and creating favorable conditions for them to embark on collectivized production work."

In implementing the central government's line and policies for agricultural transformation, Hau Giang has launched a vigorous public ideological campaign directed at the peasants while studying suitable and practical forms, measures and policies for introducing them to collectivized production.

"As of August 1982, Hau Giang had set up 2,107 production collectives and 2 agricultural cooperatives with the participation of 84,295 families, placing 88,478 hectares or 23.9 percent of the province's arable land under collective control. If the land holdings of the state farms are also counted, the cropland under collective control would account for 27.42 percent of the province's total rice area."

Since the promulgation of party Central Committee secretariat Directive No. 100, the Hau Giang Provincial Party Committee has directed the application of the product contract system on an experimental basis in a number of production collectives and then expanded this practice successively. At present as many as 1,809 production collectives and 2 cooperatives have adopted the new contract system.

Of all the districts in Hau Giang Province, Long Phu is the pacesetter in agricultural transformation. By August this year, "Long Phu had set up 413 production collectives with the participation of 56 percent of the local peasant families, putting 56 percent of the district's rice area under

collective control." In addition to this, a total of 133 production solidarity teams had also been organized.

Many districts in the province have linked the movement for collectivized work with the building of a new countryside and combined agricultural transformation with party building and the consolidation of the administrative system and mass organizations. Special attention has been given to the training of cadres. In recent years almost 30,000 cadres of various disciplines have been fostered and trained in support of agricultural transformation. "Beside these achievements, however, agricultural transformation in Hau Giang still displays weaknesses and shortcomings in many areas and this has slowed down the movement and limited its overall success.

"First of all, the reallocation of lands in a number of localities has not been conducted in strict accordance with the spirit and letter of Directive No. 57 of the political bureau. Quite common here and there are cases wherein lands are equally divided or allocated only among nonfarming individuals, wherein cadres of party members take advantage of land reallocation to acquire more land or exchange their plots of land for better ones, and wherein lands are cut up into fragmented pieces. Land acquisition is still uneven and as a result of this, about 10 percent of the number of peasants remain either landless or land-deficient while some middle-class peasants have excessive land holdings."

Although Hau Giang Province has done rather well in agricultural cooperativization as compared with other provinces in the Mekong Delta, the rate of progress still remains slow and uneven among the various villages and hamlets. Recently, some districts have somewhat slackened their efforts in directing the organization of production solidarity teams although they are still not yet able to set up production collectives.

"Agricultural transformation is not yet linked closely with the building of the district level. Proper attention has not yet been given to combining this crucial tasks with the redistribution of population and labor in the district and with the building of a new socialist countryside."

The successes and setbacks experienced in the past are useful lessons. If the entire party organization achieves an identity of views and a profound understanding of the various directives and resolutions of the central government on agricultural transformation, it is certain that Hau Giang Province will score fine results in the field of agricultural transformation.

CSO: 4209/104

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

HAI HUNG WINTER CROPS--As of 15 November, Hai Hung Province had planted winter crops on 25,300 hectares, covering almost 51 percent of the area plan. This figure includes 16,000 hectares of subsidiary food crops. The province is now guiding the cooperatives to drain water from the fields and take advantage of sunshine to plant winter crops still in season such as potatoes and various types of vegetables. [BK281056 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 24 Nov 82 BK]

MINH HAI RICE HARVEST--This year, Minh Hai Province has planted early 10th-month rice on 110,000 hectares or 40 percent of the entire 10th-month rice area. To date the province has reaped early 10th-month rice on 15,000 hectares, twice as fast as in the same period last year. Thanks to the application of various intensive cultivation methods, the province's early 10th-month rice yield averages 41 quintals per hectare, a 12-quintal increase over last year. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 25 Nov 82 BK]

HA BAC RICE HARVEST--Ha Bac Province has reaped 10th-month rice on more than 47,000 hectares, scoring an average yield of 25.81 quintals per hectare--2.61 quintals in excess of the planned norm and an increase of 3.41 quintals over the 1981 10th-month rice crop--and topping the 1981 output by over 33,000 tons. Spurred on by a bumper crop, the province is striving to turn over, sell or exchange to the state 47,000 tons of paddy and procure a total of more than 89,100 tons for 1982--an increase of 10,053 tons over 1981. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 27 Nov 82 BK]

LONG AN GRAIN PROCUREMENT--As of 17 November Long An Province had delivered to state granaries an amount of grain accounting for 104.8 percent of the plan norm for 1982, setting the highest record to date. Good results were also achieved in the collection of agricultural taxes and debts. Vam Co District had fulfilled more than 100 percent of the plan for agricultural tax collection; and Tan Thanh district had collected almost all back-taxes and material debts since 1976. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 25 Nov 82 BK]

WINTER CROP CULTIVATION--According to VNA, although last week it was dry and sunny, thus favorable for the cultivation of winter crops, the pace of planting various kinds of winter crops was very slow. Northern provinces and

cities, as of last week, had been able to plant only more than 70,000 hectares of winter crops, thus representing 47,000 hectares faster than the same period last year. The sowing schedule for corn, sweet potatoes and soybeans has already been over but the results [in terms of acreage] are very poor. The 10th-month rice plants in southern provinces are developing favorably and are expected to yield high output. In the 1982-83 winter-spring season, provinces in the Nam Bo region successfully achieved the target for sowing 439,000 hectares of rice, an increase of 76,500 hectares over the 1981-82 winter cropping season. [BK121513 [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 7 Nov 82 BK]

DONG THAP GRAIN PROCUREMENT--As of the end of October, Dong Thap Province had procured 153,000 tons of grain--which is 3,500 tons more than the planned target--and had achieved 86 percent of the annual quota for agricultural tax collection. The province is striving to procure an additional 1,500 tons of grain between now and the end of November. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 7 Nov 82 BK] Since early this year, Dong Thap Province has set up an additional 317 production collectives with 15,870 peasants and 7,900 hectares of land, increasing the total number of production collectives in the province to 487. Dong Thap has opened 47 training courses for 3,835 managerial and accounting cadres. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 7 Nov 82 BK]

CUU LONG GRAIN PROCUREMENT--As of the end of October, Cuu Long Province had procured 130,000 tons of grain, thus achieving 100 percent of the target assigned by the central government. The province is stepping its grain procurement efforts in order to overfulfill the set quota by between 5,000 and 7,000 tons of grain. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 7 Nov 82 BK]

HAU GIANG 10TH-MONTH RICE--Hau Giang Province has completed planting 346,000 hectares of 10th-month rice or 102 percent of the planned target. Of these, there are nearly 100,000 hectares of high-yield rice varieties. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 7 Nov 82 BK]

LONG AN WINTER-SPRING RICE--To date, Long An Province has planted more than 30,000 hectares of winter-spring rice, thus fulfilling more than 70 percent of its acreage plan. Duc Hoa District has overfulfilled its acreage plan by 20 percent. In this winter-spring rice production, the province's high-yielding rice areas in Ben Thu, Can Duoc and Can Giuoc districts and in Tan An City have planted more than 23,000 hectares, an increase of 13,500 hectares over the previous summer-fall rice production. [Text] [OW271335 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 19 Nov 82 OW]

QUANG NAM-DANANG GRAIN TO STATE--As of mid-November Quang Nam-Danang Province had delivered to state granaries 9,000 tons of summer-fall grain or 40 percent of its plan norm for the summer-fall crop. Dien Ban District has overfulfilled its grain obligation plan norm for this year, delivering to state 12,156 tons. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 21 Nov 82 BK]

DONG THAP LAND APPROPRIATED--Some 10,300 hectares of land have been appropriated from former landlords and reallocated to 7,800 peasant families, including up to 4,000 families of war invalids and fallen heroes, creating conditions for them to engage in collective work. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 18 Nov 82 BK]

HA SON BINH NOMADS RESETTLEMENT--During the past 5 years, Ha Son Binh Province has resettled nearly 50,000 compatriots of various nationalities in 20 centers. These compatriots, who in the past led a nomadic life in the mountainous villages, have settled down in these centers to engage in cultivation. Some 300 families of the (Muong) and (K'mu) tribes totaling 4,200 persons have been integrated into state farms and forestry sites. [BK191323 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 14 Nov 82 BK]

FOOD CROP ACREAGE IN SOUTH--Hanoi, VNA, 20 Nov--Peasants in Dong Nai Province, northeast of Ho Chi Minh City, have so far this year planted 23,000 hectares of assorted pulse on basaltic soil, mostly peanuts and soybeans. Many low-yielding rice areas have been growth with subsidiary starch crops. In the new economic zones, the settlers have planted hundreds of hectares of soybean on newly-reclaimed land. In the Mekong River Delta Province of Cuu Long, production collectives in the past nine months put 25,000 hectares under subsidiary food crops, up by 8,000 hectares compared with the same period last year. Those in the coastal areas have sunk wells to water 3,500 hectares of subsidiary food crops. Thuan Hai Province on the central coast has planted 14,000 hectares of sweet potatoes. In the last days of rainy season, the districts in the province have planted from 2,000 to 4,000 hectares of sweet potatoes. [Text] [OW201102 Hanoi VNA in English 0712 GMT 20 Nov 82]

RIVER DELTA IRRIGATION--Hanoi, VNA, 26 Nov--The people in the Mekong River Delta Province of An Giang in the past 9 months built irrigation and drainage works for 175,000 hectares of rice. These works, mostly drainage canals, field embankments and electric pumping stations, were jointly financed by the state and people to water ricefields under intensive cultivation. Under a project for exploring underground streams to serve agricultural production, Kien Giang Province also in the Mekong River Delta has installed 21 hand-operated water pumps for the Ha Tien rice area, one of the key rice-producers in the country. Thousands of people in Phung Hiep District in Hau Giang Province have completed a 5 km long canal and dozens of smaller ones to drain 1,000 hectares of aluminous ricefields. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0711 GMT 26 Nov 82 OW]

THAI BINH RICE YIELD--Hanoi, VNA, 25 Nov--Agricultural cooperatives in Thai Binh Province, one of the biggest rice producers in the Red River Delta, have reaped a good autumn rice harvest averaging 3 tonnes per hectare. Added to the spring rice crop, this would bring the annual per hectare yield throughout the province to 6.7 tonnes, an increase of 0.61 tonne over last year. The productivity of dozens of cooperatives averaged 4 tonnes or more, which means 10 tonnes or more per hectare for the whole years. Vu Thang cooperative in Kien Xuong District, a leading cooperative in the whole country in terms of productivity, this year has also reaped 10 tonnes per hectare. This is the 10th year in a row (1972-1982) this cooperative obtained 10 tonnes from each hectare in 2 crops. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1452 GMT 25 Nov 82 OW]

CSO: 4200/163

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

'NHAN DAN' URGES USE OF LOCAL COAL DEPOSITS

BK251240 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] While coal for domestic consumption and export is in great demand, efforts to ensure the capacity of coal exploitation and transportation are still limited. The average transportation cost of 1 ton of coal from Hon Gai to the provinces in the mountainous region of the north is 350 dong, and from Hon Gai to Lai Chau is 1,050 dong (according to the rates fixed by the state). This, however, does not include losses which occur during transportation and unloading. In spite of this, many localities still fail to pay attention to exploiting mines which could provide high quality coal for certain industrial sectors. At present, we have some 30 local coal mines and exploitation sites throughout the country, which can produce together about 200,000 tons. Thanks to the coal sector's technical assistance and supply of part of the necessary materials, and with the funds and exploration and exploitation equipment provided by the state planning commission, the general geological department and the ministry of supply, many localities--such as Ha Son Binh, Hai Hung, Quang Ninh, Xha Bac, Vinh Phu, Bac Thai, Hoang Lien Son, Long An, Lai Chau, and Hanoi--have been able to improve the quality of their coal step by step, overcome some of the difficulties caused by fuel shortages, and offer employment to tens of thousands of people. Only in early 1981 did the Quang Vinh Coal Mine (Bac Thai) begin to devise procedures for exploiting its coal. However, by late that year the mine was able to achieve an output of 5,000 tons. In just a short period of time, Long An has been able to finish exploration and make preparations for mining. The province has also dredged or built nearly 10 km of canals for use in transporting coal from production sites to various destinations. Meanwhile, Hoang Lien Son has shifted the team of technical workers previously specializing in graphite mining to coal mining. Initial results have also reportedly been obtained by this province in the production of coke from locally available coal using manual methods on an experimental basis.

Many forms of joint operation in the mining of coal have now been put into use. In certain localities, cooperatives and districts have arranged for the people to carry out coal exploitation under the direction of the province. Some army units responsible for economic development have also joined various localities in carrying out this task under a common plan of the province. Vinh Phu Province has coordinated with the coal supply corporation (ministry of mines and coal) in processing coal and zoning off areas for coal mining.

Although efforts have been made in the exploitation of coal in various localities, this task has developed only horizontally and has not yet been carried out in accordance with projects and plans under a unified management system. Many localities still fail to carry it out on schedule and in accordance with technical regulations. Meanwhile, the practice of doing something at one's convenience and wasting natural resources are still widely prevalent.

CSO: 4209/104

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

BRIEFS

COAL CONSUMPTION--During the past 10 months, the General Corporation for Management and Supply of Coal, under the Ministry of Mines and Coal, has supplied powerplants with more than 1.2 million tons of coal, achieving 88 percent of the yearly plan norms. The Uong Bi, Yen Phu and Ninh Binh thermo-electric plants have been supplied with 82-92 percent of their annual coal consumption plans. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 14 Nov 82 BK]

CSO: 4209/106

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

'NHAN DAN' COMMENTS ON COASTAL SHIPPING

BK270707 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Nov 82 pp 1,4

[Editorial: "Develop North-South Coastal Transportation"]

[Text] Recently, in addition to fulfilling the offshore transportation plan for the north-south coastal transportation line, fleets have shipped a greater volume of goods in comparison to the same period last year. The volume of grain, groceries, salt and timber shipped from the central and southern parts to the north, and the volume of coal, phosphorous and nitrogenous fertilizer, supplies and construction materials shipped from the northern provinces to the central and southern provinces have all increased. A new feature of the north-south coastal transportation is that we have been able to establish some mixed ocean-river vessels to deliver and pick up cargo directly in some provinces. Goods have been gathered and withdrawn more quickly and the turn-around time for ships has become shorter. The quantities and types of goods as well as the receiving and shipping points at ports are well balanced and the volume of goods transported in both directions has also increased. Coordination between the transportation sector and consigners has improved. This is the initial result of centralized leadership and improved management, and it reflects a thorough knowledge of the party and state guidelines for developing waterways transportation on a priority basis of which the development of north-south coastal transportation and combined ocean-river vessels is the main guideline.

Our country's coastline from north to south is more than 3,000 km long and teeming with estuaries. The contiguous sea-river zones have linked many important economic centers together, creating very favorable conditions for movement and transportation, especially in the Mekong River Delta. It is estimated that in the next few years the volume of north-south goods transportation will increase annually by 20 to 25 percent, mainly through the sea route. The development of production and the circulation and distribution task as well as the national defense and security duties are requiring the sea transportation sector to accelerate the exploitation of existing potentials and favorable natural conditions in order to meet the new demands.

The difficulty to be overcome is the imbalance between the demands for transportation and the material and technical bases in the maritime transportation sector. There are not enough coastal fleets. The shipbuilding and repair

industry is still small. At several sea and river ports, the equipment and tools have not been improved and the loading and unloading activities are poorly organized. Although there is better equipment at some major ports, the loading and unloading efficiency still remains low, prolonging the turnaround time of ships. Most serious is the shortage of facilities and poor organization in dredging ports, estuaries, canals and arroyos. Moreover, there still are shortages of such receiving and shipping facilities as storehouses and packing, weighing and measuring tools, which is destabilizing the supply base of goods. Despite much effort to overcome this difficulty, transportation efficiency still remains low. Apart from the objective cause, the subjective cause is the ineffective management of existing capabilities. Authorities and personnel involved along the line of shipment, from the central down to local levels, still lack sense of mastery and fail to take uniform action against negativism.

The immediate as well as long-term guideline is to take the north-central-south coastal transportation as the basis for in-depth investment and in improving the organization and management of production. New investment should be targeted in order to develop quickly its result and to gradually secure balance and uniformity between fleets, the shipbuilding and repair industry and the systems of ports, canals and arroyos.

The existing fleets must be used optimally by shortening their turnaround time, increasing the proportion of bilateral shipments, combining long with short trips, performing all operations in a flexible and alert manner, and coordinating all modes of transportation with one another and between the central and local levels. The ocean going shipyards should be rearranged to perform the main tasks of repairing and reconditioning ships, while cooperating with the domestic engineering force (central and local levels) to build new ships and seaworthy barges, depending on our material capability and standards of technical knowledge. Special attention should be paid to building vessels which can navigate in both the ocean and rivers in order to move goods and passengers from the Mekong Delta directly to the various seaports and river ports in the north, and the opposite journey to move fertilizer and construction materials southward. Localities should be encouraged to develop their coastal vessels according to a unified plan. This involves mainly small ships under 600-ton capacity, motorboats, sailboats, and motorized sailboats made of wood or ferrocement.

Port authorities must combine the enhancement of managerial ability closely with investment in the expansion of construction targeted for dredging ports, canals and arroyos; getting additional technical equipment; improving the organization of loading and unloading operations in order to release ships quickly; safeguarding goods well; and withdrawing goods rapidly. The system of harbors in the Mekong River Delta should be built quickly in order to develop the role of the combined ocean-river transportation mode.

The coastal transportation sector can develop its real advantages only when it is connected with the development of the ocean, river, rail and truck transportation sectors, and with the classification of management between the central and local governments. The organizational and managerial

improvement of this sector and the establishment and promotion of the role of transportation agents and joint transportation modes will create new factors for developing the north-south coastal and combined ocean-river transportation.

The initial results achieved along the coastal transportation line have corroborated the possibility for future progress.

CSO: 4209/104

LABOR

'NHAN DAN' URGES NEW PRODUCTIVE LABOR DRIVE

BK241534 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Nov 82 pp 1,4

[Editorial: "Promote a Strong Productive Labor Movement"]

[Text] The initial change in the management system, coupled with implementation of the incentive policies of the party and state in production, are creating a new labor impetus among the people of all strata. Spurred on by two successive bumper crops in the winter-spring and summer-fall seasons, agriculture has advanced toward new success with the 10th-month crop being harvested. Many industrial production sectors--especially handicrafts and artisan industry--have also achieved some positive change in the past 10 months by increasing their rates of production over the same period last year. The state has also made much progress in collecting and purchasing agricultural, industrial and handicraft products. Our people's material and spiritual forces are constantly rising with bright and fine prospects for the revolution in our country. However, there are still many difficulties in production and life which cannot be overcome overnight. The economic imbalances are still acute. Although intensive cultivation has been gradually carried out on land and ricefields, the area of low productivity is still large and there is a lot of fallow land in all localities. Equipment and machinery in factories has not been used to capacity. In some factories, only about half of the capacity has been used. Labor productivity generally remains too low. There are personnel shortages at some newly-opened work sites and economic zones. Jobs and professions have not been developed in step with the existing capability. Meanwhile, social labor has not been employed in a satisfactory manner. Part of the production force has been wasted, including technical workers and university graduates who either have not found a job or have refused a job in difficult outlying areas.

The struggle to build socialism and defend the socialist fatherland is taking place in a fierce and complicated manner. Our party and people are shouldering the heavy historic mission of achieving by all means the socio-economic objectives set by the Fifth Party Congress and basically resolving the urgent problems of food and clothing. To achieve these objectives, all of must be well aware of the situation and our duties. We must continue to struggle, sacrifice and strive to do our utmost in production and labor. Only by doing our best in a disciplined, conscientious and responsible manner to reach high productivity can we overcome difficulties in advancing the revolution toward

new victories. To sum, all individuals and collectives must work their best in a united and strong productive labor movement to develop the strength of workers of all strata and all economic sectors in order to change the present socio-economic situation.

Labor is our country's most valuable asset. It must be employed through expanding the division of local labor along with redistributing labor nationwide, by combining labor with land and other available resources and production means, and by developing jobs and professions to give workers jobs so that they can participate in producing more wealth for society. The productive labor front must attract everyone who will work with revolutionary zeal and devotion for the sake of their own life and for the country's prosperity. We will divorce ourselves from society if we are lazy, selfish, vacillating, indifferent, and lie, cheat, hoard or smuggle. The agricultural labor forces must concentrate their greatest effort on intensive cultivation and multi-cropping, on expanding the cultivated area and on accelerating production, especially the production of grain and food products. Workers in urban centers must be employed to develop handicrafts and the artisan industry in an organized manner. We must correctly perform the task of circulation and distribution and other service activities, and overcome negativism in social and economic life. The working class must labor in an organized, disciplined, technical and economically effective manner, thriftily using raw and other materials, optimally utilizing the capacity of equipment and machinery, maintaining and safeguarding the socialist assets, and setting good examples for the entire society. Socialist intellectuals must link their fate to the destiny of the nation by devoting everything to the cause of socialist construction, working creatively to serve the people and living honestly on their own labor. Youths must be the assault forces on the productive labor front to implement the party's socio-economic programs. They must be present wherever things are difficult and whenever they are needed. They must live wholesomely, work selflessly for the country and the people, and be ready to take the lead in production and in difficult areas and outlying economic zones in order to remain worthy of the confidence of the party and nation. Whoever is able to work, must work and consider labor his duty, responsibility, honor and *raison d'etre*. Labor is the gauge of patriotism and love of socialism and one's contribution to building a new society. Let us mobilize a vigorous nationwide productive labor movement with the slogan: "Everything for the socialist fatherland and the people's happiness."

CSO: 4209/104

LABOR

'NHAN DAN' MARKS TRADE UNION LAW ANNIVERSARY

BK261625 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Nov 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The Working Class' Glorious Mandate"]

[Text] Exactly 25 years ago, on 5 November 1957, our state promulgated the law on trade unions. This law affirms the leadership role of the working class and its collective mastery.

We are proud of our country's working class which is brave and creative and which has always stood at the forefront of the long and hard revolutionary struggle of our party and people.

Trade unions made up the largest and most powerful mass organization of our working class which is marching forward under the party's leading banner. Trade unions are communist schools--schools for economic management and state administration. The resolution of the Fifth VPC Congress sets forth two strategic tasks, namely, successfully building socialism and firmly defending the socialist fatherland. Trade unions are duty-bound to educate, organize and motivate all office and manual workers to develop their collective mastery in implementing these two sacred tasks.

It is now necessary for the working class to demonstrate the ability to exercise collective mastery through the movement to engage in productive labor and practice thrift. The working class must set good examples in its working spirit and attitude for all the people and the society to follow. It must rally all of the people on the labor front and must overcome all difficulties and hardships in achieving those socio-economic targets already set forth by the party congress. Labor is the duty, *raison d'etre*, virtue and the highest standard of workers. Working in a disciplined manner with high output, good quality and high economic result is the duty and the dictate of the conscience of every worker. The immediate and long-term interests of workers are harmoniously linked with the common interests and the future of enterprises, of the state and of the whole society. Workers are duty-bound to economize on the use of processed and raw materials, to satisfactorily maintain and make full use of the capacities of machinery and equipment, to resolutely protect socialist property, and to produce as much material wealth for society as possible.

Laziness, carelessness, waste, telling lies and recklessly resorting to liberalism while at work, and stealing and destroying the property of enterprises and of the state are regarded as going against the interests of the working class of the nation and of one's own family. These are bad practices and more precisely, crimes to be criticized and appropriately punished. Trade unions must concentrate on building a steadfast working class, carrying out indoctrination to improve their members' class awareness and building new socialist workers, and especially building among workers a high sense of responsibility and frugality, a determination to protect public property and a healthy and simple lifestyle.

Together with the state and the whole society, trade unions are duty-bound to pay attention to satisfactorily organizing the material and cultural life of office and manual workers with the emphasis on ensuring necessary conditions for production, and improving labor safety and output. At a time when there are many difficulties facing our workers' lives, it is necessary for us to make the greatest efforts to provide food and lodging for workers and to gradually meet all the other needs of workers.

The working class' mandate is very glorious. The struggle for the building and defense of the socialist fatherland is now very tough and complex. Trade unions and the working class must bravely surge forward to emulate in productive labor and in practicing thrift in order to be worthy of being a vanguard brigade in the implementation of the two strategic tasks and especially in the struggle to fulfill the 1982 state plan.

CSO: 4209/104

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

FACTS, FIGURES SHOW WASTE, UNLAWFUL USE OF ELECTRICITY

Hanoi DAI DOAN KET in Vietnamese No 21, 13 Oct 82 p 12

[Article by A.D.: "Electricity -- Some Figures and Facts"]

[Text] - To serve more than 1,700 electric pump stations using 7,350 pumps of all kinds in the control of drought and flood in the North, the electric power sector has built over 4,500 kilometers of 6-35 kv lines and 1,500 transformer stations of all kinds.

- In the South, from 1976 to 1979, more than 600 kilometers of 15 kv lines and more than 400 6-15/0.4 kv transformer stations were built to serve the localities and to supply power to more than 130 new electric pump stations.

Along with fighting and sternly handling a number of cases of negative and backward behavior on the part of some power sector cadres and workers, urban Hanoi completed preliminary inspections in 540 locations and confiscated 146 ice cream and ice makers, 26 tire molds, 12 inner-tube presses, 7 presses for plastic article, 6 welding machines, 36 motors and unlawfully-possessed machine tools, 12 electrolyzers, 2 battery-charging transformers, 22 electric ranges, etc., with a total illegal power consumption of 800 kilowatts. This amount of electrical energy could have supplied 6,000 households with enough power to use at the rate of 10 hours/day to produce in a month 400,000 meters of cotton materials or 4 tons of soap or 800 tons of sugar.

- In urban Hanoi there are about 230,000 households -- 100,000 inside the collective zones and 130,000 outside of them -- but power consumption meters have been installed in only 10,000 households and the management of zonewide collective meters has been extended to only nearly 1,000 collective zones.

- Power used for lighting and by heat-dissipating fans in many enterprises and factories still accounted for 30-50 percent of the total power consumption before the rules for rational and economical use of power have been set there.

- The Hanoi Municipal Power Distribution Service and Trade-Union Federation have just launched an emulation movement to encourage "rational and economical use of power" among the organs, enterprises, work sites, households, cadres, workers and civil servants in the municipality and, along with its public security force, have conducted many inspections to fight theft and illegal use of power, which received the praise and support of the masses. The Van Dien Phosphate Fertilizer Plant, Thong Nhat Electric Motors Manufacturing Factory and Tailoring Factory No 10 are the units that have organized their good emulation movement. The trade union and directors of the factories organized the masses and workers for control of power consumption in production and the collective zones and brought the power-saving objectives into the criteria for selecting winners of emulation titles.

- The power consumption in Hanoi is distributed as follows:

+ Industry: 40 percent.

+ Agriculture: 8 percent.

+ Nonindustrial use of moving force: 22-23 percent.

+ Consumers: 29 percent.

But the largest amount of waste still exists in the use of power for nonindustrial moving force and by the collective zones.

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CSO: 4209/72

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

WASTE, UNLAWFUL USE, AWARENESS OF ELECTRICITY DISCUSSED

Hanoi DAI DOAN KET in Vietnamese No 21, 13 Oct 82 p 12

[Things To Be Concerned About column by Tran Phuong Nhan: " Bright Lights, Dim Lights"]

[Text] In recent years, our people from the municipalities to the countryside have clearly seen the great effects and results of electric power in regard to production and everyday life. In the countryside, a lack of electric power means the pump stations cannot water or drain water and rice mills and threshers cannot run. In municipalities, cities, towns and industrial centers, without electric power production is interrupted; streets have no lights; electric fans in the homes do not run on hot days, some conveniences in life become useless.

The need for electric power was rising quickly and urgently. At the same time, the sources of electric power were not developed quickly enough. In the field of agricultural production alone, the total power consumption in 1958 was only 1.16 million kilowatt-hours. In 1978 it went up to 275.8 million kilowatt-hours. In the newly-liberated central part, power consumption in agriculture was 13.23 million kilowatt-hours in 1979 but went up to 16 million kilowatt-hours in 1980.

In the capital city of Hanoi, where the state supplied on a top priority basis up to 30 percent of the total power output of the north, the use of power was increasing equally quickly, with the distributed capacity reaching only two-thirds of the rated one. Often due to the drought- and flood-fighting needs, which used as much as 100-130 megawatts, or 40-45 percent of the generating capacity in the network, the power supplied to many industrial enterprises and for other needs had to be reduced.

In the face of a lack of balance between power demand and supply, the Council of Ministers has issued Resolution 15 urging every enterprise, organ and all households of cadres, workers, civil servants and the people to strive to cut down 10 percent of their power consumption.

A number of consumer units and households realized the importance of electric power and thus drafted and carried out plans for rational use and saving of electric power through positive measures.

The Electric Motors Manufacturing Factory had three practical plans applicable to periods of minor, considerable and serious shortage of power from the supplying network so as to regulate its production accordingly. The plan of the 8-3 Textile Mill even specified the effort to save 759,000 kilowatt-hours of power. Thuong Dinh Canvas Shoes Enterprise determined the rate of consumption of power for every section of production and every product and projected a saving of 30,000 kilowatt-hours of power in 1982. Factory X.40 reduced from 80 to 62 kilowatt-hours of power per 1,000 dong of value of gross output, thus saving 20 percent of its power consumption.

Along with the managerial measures, many technical measures were also taken, such as improving the old power network to turn it into one that would ensure rational and economical use of power and separating the consumption power system from the production power system by using separate switches for individual groups, lights and fans in the place of common switches for all lights and fans.

After having separated the 2 power systems, the Thang Long Bridge General Enterprise saved 225,000 kilowatt-hours in February and March 1982.

On the other hand, many factories actively fought such practices as running machines without any load, running machines in full capacity to work small things and accepting little load; or improved industrial plans, rationalized production and fully used the capacity of motors to work with full load. The Electric Motors Manufacturing Factory improved its industrial plans in connection with making motor bodies, which had been made with planing machines mounted on platforms and consuming power at the rate of 80 kilowatt-hours, by switching to using milling machines consuming only 16 kilowatt-hours but having the same producing capacity, thus saving 16,000 kilowatt-hours per month.

By taking the necessary measures to ensure proper assembly and operation of electric equipment, Tien Bo Printing Plant, Vietnam-Hungary Electric Motors Manufacturing Factory and Gia Lam Railroad Shop succeeded in raising the coefficient of power output and quality and reducing electrical tension and energy. Machine Tool Factory No 1 took the necessary measure to ensure rational operation of its equipment and thus would be able to save 63,000 kilowatts in 1982.

As to electric power for consumption and everyday activities, many collective zones and households actively installed power consumption meters for rows of houses and household dwellings, set the level of power consumption for each family, drafted power consumption rules for collective zones, forwarded bills to individual households for direct payment to the Electric Power Service and thus for the first time made the use of power rational and economical.

Power consumption of the 1,600-household collective zone of the 8-3 Textile Mill dropped from 75,000 to 51,000 kilowatt-hours per month after the level of power consumption had been set. Machine Tool Factory No 1 reduced power consumption from 22,000 to 11,000 kilowatt-hours per month; the collective zone of Tailoring Enterprise No 10, from 45,000 to 12,000. In the collective zone of Tran Hung Dao Machine Works, after individual meters had been installed, power consumption dropped from 90-100 to 30-40 kilowatt-hours per household.

Next to the very commendable positive aspects, quite a few organs, enterprises, collective zones and households have failed to see the importance of electric power toward the national policy and the people's livelihood. Worse than that is the fact that some individuals and units consider electric power something they "have found" and should be used or else would be "lost"; therefore, they have not yet set the rate of power consumption for production, distributed power and power measuring equipment to shops, nor followed the power consumption procedures based on shifts, peak hours and alternate days off or separated the production and consumption power systems, nor installed separate meters for all households and drafted power consumption rules in their own unit, and so on. Waste of power remained serious, particularly in the non-production organs like hospitals, radio telegraph stations, consumers, the army, collective zones, etc. Cooking, drying, cooking bran for hogs, etc. with electric power were still common. An investigation in a number of collective zones showed 20-30 percent of the households had been violators. Even there was the case of using a kilowatt of power to dry a small quantity of manioc flour. In the collective zone of Nam Dong, Hanoi, before the installation of meters, each household wasted an average of 250 kilowatt-hours per month.

Getting power by connecting wires and bypassing meters and stealing power by elaborate and daring means like resetting meters, stopping or slowing down meters and bypassing meters in order to make ice, to make bicycle tires and tubes and to produce other unlawful items to make profit continue to happen quite commonly.

In a recent preliminary inspection of a number of power-consuming points in urban Hanoi by the electric power sector and public security force, hundreds of unlawful means and tools of production, such as electrolyzer tanks, battery-charging transformers, etc. were confiscated and the fines resulting from it amounted to more than 160,000 dong. A noteworthy case was that of Tran Thi Kim H. residing in the Thinh Hao workers' quarters who stole power to run two ice cream makers under very unsanitary conditions.

Just because a number of units have been using electric power without a concern about economy and rationality and a number of households have been using and stealing power deliberately and illegally that the voltage fluctuates irregularly and remains unstable. Often the lights in homes suddenly become excessively dim;

it even creates breakdowns due to overloaded lines and outages, which not only create additional difficulties in daily activities and disturb social order and security but also cause losses in industrial and agricultural production, damage materials and equipment, as well as household appliances, force workers to stop working and adversely affect the people's livelihood and many other aspects, including collections for the state budget.

The reasons for the above-mentioned negative phenomena are the fact that the managerial and technical measures in connection with power consumption have remained very loose. The handling of violations of the procedures set for the power-consuming organs, enterprises and households has been far from fair and strict. The regulations and policies concerning power consumption and rates have remained too generalized. The power sector itself is still weak and underequipped, particularly in terms of the material base for the production of materials and equipment to be used in the power network, and at the same time has to actively fight the negative and backward behavior of a number of its own cadres and workers.

An important strategic material in the national economy and a special form of energy, electric power is being in a situation of inadequate supply, great load and wasteful consumption. At the present time and in the next few years, our power sources and network will be facing many difficulties; therefore, to encourage rational and economical power consumption is an urgent need in production and everyday life that requires the participation and support of many sectors and echelons. On the other hand, power distribution must be positively improved to become rational, aimed at the right objectives and stable, with efforts being made to avoid unannounced power cutoffs, in order to promote the highest efficiency. Every organ, unit, enterprise and household must take the example-setting lead in the use of electric power so as to create a strong movement to fight vigorously against all negative aspects and activities and thus to keep the lights bright forever.

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HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

VO NGUYEN GIAP ATTENDS MEDICAL COLLEGE CELEBRATION

OW270513 Hanoi VNA in English 1508 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 26 Nov--From just six students in the first batch, in 1902 the Hanoi Medical College now has more than 3,000 students each year studying at 40 different disciplines.

This was reported at a ceremony held here yesterday to mark the 80th anniversary of the college.

The event was attended by among others Vo Nguyen Giap, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Le Quang Dao, secretary of the party Central Committee; Nguyen Dinh Tu, minister of secondary vocational and higher education; and Dang Hoi Xuan, minister of public health.

Kampuchean Ambassador Sieng Saran and representatives of the Lao, Soviet and GDR embassies were also present.

In his report, Dr Nguyen Nang An, deputy director of the college, said that over the past 80 years, the college has run 30 full-time courses and 17 in-service courses totalling more than 10,000 doctors 1,191 of them army doctors. Besides, 400 doctors have received post-graduate education at the college.

Its teaching staff through the various stages included prominent scientists such as the late professors Pham Ngoc Thach, Dang Van Ngu and Ton That Tung and the professors Ho Dac Di, Dang Van Chung, Vu Cong Hoe and Tran Huu Tuoc.

In the matter of scientific research, the college has successfully conducted 5,000 projects which have effectively contributed to disease prevention and treatment, particularly during the two wars of resistance.

On this occasion, on behalf of the party and government, Vice Chairman Vo Nguyen Giap conferred the labour order, first class, on the college.

CSO: 4200/163

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

BRIEFS

NGUYEN HUU THO ON ELDERLY--The conference of the southern provinces and cities on the International Year of the Elderly in Vietnam was held in Ho Chi Minh City on 27 November. Attending were Comrades Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly and of the International Year of the Elderly in Vietnam; Nguyen Thi Dinh, chairwoman of the Vietnam Women's Union; Do Duy Lien, chairman of the International Year of the Elderly in Ho Chi Minh City; and numerous representatives of various central organs and of the provinces and cities from Binh Tri Thien to Minh Hai. Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho said: The United Nations has decided to observe 1982 as the International Year of the Elderly and who has chosen the date of 7 April 1982 as the Day of World Health with the slogan, Vitality for the Aged. Such attention to the elderly has been prompted by the constant and rapid increase in the number of old people and in longevity. In our country, the number of the aged has also risen. Our state and people pay great attention to the welfare of old people. The conference heard numerous reports by various scientists on the elderly's programs of action and their capacity for creative work. [Text] [BK281226 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 28 Nov 82]

CSO: 4209/106

POPULATION CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

TRUONG ARTICLE ON SIGNIFICANCE OF CULTURE

BK210524 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by Ha Xuan Truong: "On the Cultural Front, the Question of 'Who Will Triumph Over Whom' Must Be Asserted More Clearly"--passages within slantlines denote boldface as published]

[Text] The Socialist Republic of Vietnam is advancing from the semi-feudalist, old and neo-colonialist society, bypassing the stage of capitalist development. The north embarked on socialist construction and transformation as early as 1954, but the period of real peace it enjoyed was very short. In reality, before 1975 the war almost completely affected our people's daily life, especially in the revolutionary struggle to regain national independence and unify the fatherland. After 30 April 1975, our revolution has embarked on the transitional period. The Fifth VCP Congress has set forth the requirements for the transitional period for our country and specific targets for the initial stage of this period. With regard to cultural activities, it is necessary to pay attention to a number of characteristics of our society during this period.

I. Major Characteristics

/1. It is essential to have "a great renaissance" in the spirit of the working class./

Before 1945, our country had never undergone a profound social and cultural revolution. The most striking feature of our national history from the building of our nation until August 1945 was the continued, unyielding struggle against foreign aggressors to regain our national independence and the perseverance and tenacious efforts of our peasants and workers in coping with natural calamities to reclaim land, protect ricefields, rivers and mountains in order to produce material and spiritual bases for the survival and development of our nation.

According to historians, the history of our nation proceeded from a primitive community to the feudal system, bypassing revolutionary developments which took place in many countries of the world. From the 16th to 20th centuries, while the seething bourgeois revolutionary movement in Europe radically changed both the social structure and consciousness of feudalism, in our country the authoritarian feudal system had taken shape and reached its peak. From then

feudalism went downhill and regressed, which led to the treacherous feudalist Nguyen clique. In late 19th century, while the new scientific and technical revolution began in Europe, our country was still plunging deeply into the semi-feudalist colonialist system. Our nation's bourgeoisie was weak. The political and cultural movement conducted by the bourgeoisie bore semireformist characteristics.

Since the establishment of our party, a new era has begun for our nation. The party had to concentrate efforts on achieving independence and freedom, the urgent requirements of our people and nation. Various cultural campaigns to develop literature and art were advocated and led by our party before 1945. Although they accelerated the trend of democratic and progressive culture, their main objective, however, was to serve a political purpose. Only after the success of the August revolution and the establishment of the peasant-worker state did the social and cultural revolution in our country begin. Its first and urgent task was to "fight against ignorance."

During the two wars of resistance and in light of the party's lines on culture, literature and art, many achievements were scored in building a new culture. However, since most efforts had been concentrated on the war of resistance, many basic social and cultural problems were not solved. Due to circumstances, we did not offer much criticism of the negative aspects of heavy and complicated traditions.

These characteristics have clearly indicated the great role of the socialist revolution we are carrying out, especially its long term and complicated nature on the ideological and cultural aspects as set forth by the Fourth and Fifth VCP Congresses. In implementing the resolutions of these congresses, it is necessary to carry out "a great renaissance" in the new spirit of the working class and with a persistent and brave manner and a scientific method which simultaneously restores, inherits and develops the good values of the nation's cultural tradition. At the same time, efforts must be made to scrupulously criticize various negative aspects and the limitations of tradition. At the same time, efforts must be made to scrupulously criticize various negative aspects and the limitations of tradition, and to build new values of the socialist stage. In the struggle for "who will triumph over whom" the ideological and cultural revolution plays a major role in the socialist revolution, and at the same time, it will help to complete the democratic revolution.

/2. The multifaceted war of sabotage is carried out covertly but very fiercely./

The Fifth VCP Congress political report said: "The SRV socialist revolutionary cause is being carried out against a background of complex international changes. Various bellicose forces of imperialism, headed by U.S. imperialism in collusion with Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, are combining their strength to counterattack the world revolutionary movement, especially the Soviet Union and the socialist community in Southeast Asia. The Chinese reactionaries and imperialists forces have directed a spearhead against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. They are carrying out a covert but very fierce

multifaceted war of sabotage against our revolution. In this war the enemies are very cruel and dangerous. They have combined overt activities with covert activities and legal with illegal activities and have used decadent and reactionary culture, literature and art to sabotage our people from within, undermine the ranks of our party's members and plot to undermine the prestige of the VCP--prestige which is a decisive factor in all the victories of the Vietnamese revolution. Based on the vestiges of the neocolonialist culture, they integrated their former lackeys and, at the same time, established new reactionary forces "abroad" and in Vietnam.

Various documents collected by us in recent years have revealed the wicked nature of the enemy's schemes and tricks to a greater extent. Tens of thousands of copies of newspapers and documents published to criticize socialism and smear our regime, hail capitalism and the American lifestyle have been sent from abroad into our country from various channels. Various poems, folk songs, new jokes and a "Vietnamese society" program have been broadcast by Western radio stations to slander and smear Vietnam. Various acts of "conveying news" or sending "letters of guarantee"--attached with antiseasick medicine--have stimulated, drawn in and induced the people to flee abroad. Tens of thousands of cassettes of exciting Western jazz and "songs" of refugees have been illegally sent to Vietnam and subsequently reproduced, sold and distributed in our country, especially in Ho Chi Minh City. Tens of thousands of books of decadent culture have been confiscated by our authorities from hundreds of shops that stored and rented them out. Hundreds of cases of "blue movie" shows and hundreds of coffee shops have been warned, closed down or prosecuted for propagating decadent culture and lifestyle. Many reactionary books of poems have been illegally sent abroad. Various "classes" and "music bands" have been set up with wicked intentions and so forth. All these tricks, though modernized in content and technique, are "old" tricks of the U.S. imperialists and international reactionary clique.

In addition, there are many other meticulous tricks. A new shirt or underwear are possible means for propagating the thought of "worshiping America" and "admiring America." Giving these items to the people may stimulate them to return to their former lifestyle. A notebook, a calendar and a piece of wrapping paper have been used by the enemy as propaganda. Their acts are not accidental. Many of our literary works, especially those written to criticize negative phenomena in our society, have been used by them as a two-edged knife. They have tainted the positive effect of our essential and correct criticism, distorted its meaning and transferred our criticism into opposing us. As a result, our awareness if necessary and without it we will be helpless and always in a passive position to cope with them. This will obstruct us from carrying out our tasks to eliminate negative phenomena in our society. At the same time, we must study and analyze the close relationship between the enemy's conspiracies and the backwardness and degeneration in our society, and we must be able to correctly distinguish the differences between them. From this point we must formulate our appropriate struggle position and measures.

In the present economic and social conditions, especially in southern Vietnam, grounds for the exploitative class still exist, and "free" markets and trivial

tastes are still prevalent. As a result, a possible development of negative phenomena in culture, literature and art is unavoidable. The problem is how can we limit these negative phenomena and vestiges of the bourgeois and feudal culture to a minimum and finally eliminate them completely. We must strive to stop them from developing into tendencies infringing on those socialist tendencies which have not been strengthened on the national scale and are new to southern Vietnam. Particularly, we must not let them become "allies" of the enemies who seek to undermine our revolution.

/3. Genuinely respect freedom of faith but oppose obscurantism/

In the struggle against the enemy's schemes of sabotage on the cultural and ideological front, we should not neglect the question of religion--a tremendous and complex question which concerns millions of people. The number of centers for Marxist studies of religions in our country remains small, and few efforts have been made by us to study the issues of culture and religion.

Communists do not believe in or follow any religion; they struggle against all idealistic viewpoints and the activities of a small number of people--those who seek to exploit religion to engage in politics, which is detrimental to the interests of the people. Communists, however, respect and protect the freedom of faith of the people because it is one of the requirements of society. Therefore, religion will remain intact as long as this requirement of society exists. And this will depend on the material and spiritual conditions of society.

What is noteworthy is that we should know how to select and preserve the cultural values that still exist in religion or under religious forms. However, we should not forget that in any era the imperialists, the colonialists and the ruling class could always seek to exploit religion and turn it into a way to keep the people ignorant. They could even exploit religion to materialize their dark political designs. As Lenin put it, "religion is opium." However, we should not use this as an excuse to refuse to acknowledge the work and creativity contributed by people and those men of talent and great men in the building of various religious projects such as temples, churches and towers, the compilation of the bible and so forth. Despite their restriction in terms of philosophy of life and world conception, the sutra and the bible represent a kind of epic poetry which is characterized by a high degree of literature and which carries many contents concerning the life, destiny and desire of man and so forth. We can see many cultural and artistic works of value in those statues and decorative carvings and paintings at various temples, as well as in the unique style of architecture of those cham towers. It is these cultural and artistic works which have inspired a feeling of pure aestheticism among those who are currently engaged in socialist construction.

We should not simply think that every deity belongs to religion. Deity is a form of world perception and explanation of man during the period of his immaturity and, at times, is the marvelous manifestation of man's imaginative power. It is this imaginative power which helps man to reach the summit of science. Therefore, it is necessary for those engaged in cultural work to play a part in the preservation of all architectural, literary and artistic

projects and fine customs which have long been understood to belong solely to those responsible for religious activities.

However, we must distinguish between the policy of respecting freedom of faith and the struggle against reactionary ideologies and those seeking to exploit religion in an attempt to sow division among our people and undermine our regime. We have already witnessed some heroic struggles put up by many patriotic religious groups against the U.S.-puppet administration in the southern part of our country in the past. On the other hand, however, we have also seen the use of religion as a tool by the U.S. imperialists to carry out aggression against our country and to corrupt our people. They have assiduously exploited various religions through the use of their capable henchmen under the cloak of religion in an attempt to impose obscurantism on our people so they can materialize their malicious political designs. They have also resorted to every available trick to follow man closely from his birth to his death and to introduce reactionary political ideas into the daily activities of those devotees under various religious forms.

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POPULATION CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

TRUONG ARTICLE ON CULTURE, CONCLUSION

BK211450 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Oct 82 pp 3-4

[Conclusion of article by Ha Xuan Truong: "On the Cultural Front, the Question of 'Who Will Triumph Over Whom' Must Be Asserted More Clearly"-- passages within slantlines denote boldface as published]

/4. The struggle to decide "who will triumph over whom" on the cultural front worldwide/

To free our people from ideological and spiritual coercion, we must carry out many painstaking tasks on a long-term basis in a very convincing manner, not only in the areas of ideology and culture, but also in the areas of social activity and the life of the youths in particular. It is necessary to propagate atheism in many forms in accordance with the concept of materialism. It is also necessary to propagate scientific knowledge broadly among the people. In fact, we have carried out these tasks only on a very small scale with dull and simple educational forms, while all religious organizations have resorted to many seductive forms to approach the people. Preachers of religion have been trained systematically in dogma and preaching methods. Their preaching methods are also subject to change, depending on the situation and on each specific case. It is necessary to distinguish between the question of religion and the question of superstition. We must resolutely eliminate all superstitious activities, especially those which are detrimental to the health and lives of the people and to social order.

The struggle to decide "who will triumph over whom" on the cultural front in our country is a part of the common struggle between the socialist and capitalist systems which is now in its decisive stage. Due to its specific historical conditions, our country's advance is nearly half a century behind that of other fraternal socialist countries. At a time when the other fraternal countries have already begun to build developed socialism, Vietnam is still in the first stage of its transitional period. We are now in the process of solving many problems while having to carry out the tasks set forth for the transitional period. At the same time, we need to coordinate throughout the world in order to cope with almost all the problems which other fraternal socialist countries with a higher level of development are now encountering in the struggle against bourgeois culture and all cultural schemes of the imperialist and other reactionary forces.

Although contradictions with regard to interests and positions exist among the bourgeoisie, the capitalist class in every country is always known to be "anticommunist" and opposed to socialism. On the cultural front, all the reactionary bourgeois administrations would not mourn the loss of money and facilities in an attempt to undermine all socialist countries and progressive movements aimed at achieving "peaceful developments." The ruling bourgeoisie has set up various research centers and employed their ideological specialists to meticulously study Marxism, the mentality of the people of all strata in various socialist countries, and the situation in Vietnam (Footnote: We should distinguish between these scholars and those genuine scientists who have a desire to understand the history and the people of Vietnam, despite the fact that their views and methods are different from ours; VIETNAM HOC [Vietnamese Studies Journal]) This, however, is certainly not for socialist propaganda purposes nor in support of Vietnam.

These persons always act as if they are objective and are the only one capable of being so. With the creation of many new doctrines designed to criticize capitalism and assail socialism, they act as if they--the specialists of the bourgeoisie--are actually the ones who have found the way to weather the crisis of capitalism, as well as to overcome what they called the "restriction," "arbitrariness," and "impasse" of "Soviet-type" socialism. In recent years, they have spoken highly of "European communism" and voiced support for "the solidarity trade union" in Poland, and so forth. The struggle for the sake of a new socialist culture in our country requires that we check the schemes of these persons with the scientific methods of Marxism-Leninism, assail and criticize all the reactionary theories outlined by them, and expose the inevitable recession of capitalism. Learning from the experiences of the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries and coordinating with all fraternal and friendly countries in this struggle are tasks that are part of our party's foreign policy.

II. The Factors Which Decide Victory

The struggle to decide "who will triumph over whom" is one of the objectives set forth for the transitional period. This struggle controls the whole system of social life in our country.

At its Fourth National Congress, our party said: "This is a process of combining transformation with construction, in which construction is the main aspect. It is a process of abolishing the backward, transforming the old and creating the new. We must create at once both new productive forces and new relations of production; both a new material life and a new spiritual and cultural life. This is a process of long, bitter and complicated struggle between the working class and the bourgeoisie, between the socialist road and the capitalist road" (Footnote: Political Report of the Party Central Committee at the Fourth National Party Congress of Delegates, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1977, p 49). Obviously, the victory of socialism on the cultural front cannot be decided through its own struggle alone; it must also depend on the common struggle of our revolution in various fields, especially in the socio-economic field.

A new culture and a new type of man are the combined result of the three revolutions. In our party journal, we have already discussed the interaction between the processes of building a new economy, a new regime, and a new culture. After judging two important characteristics of the transitional period from the cultural angle, we would like to point out the decisive factors for ensuring victory for socialism on the cultural front: 1) The domination of Marxist-Leninist ideology over the entire society; 2) The ability of the industrial working class to develop its leading role in the organization and management of social life, as well as in the struggle to build a new culture and a new type of man; and 3) The loyalty of the revolutionary intellectuals to the ideals of the working class and their willingness to recognize the leadership of the party and to devote all their ability to serving the revolution.

/1. Marxist-Leninist ideology in relation to the entire society/

To create favorable conditions for Marxist-Leninist ideology to play a ruling role in society, it is necessary to conduct indoctrination in Marxism-Leninism systematically--from the lowest to highest levels--at all schools and in society while carrying out a comprehensive ideological struggle. This struggle is designed not only to oppose the influences of bourgeois ideology and neocolonialism but also to strongly criticize all vestiges of feudalist ideology which are still deeply rooted in our society.

Based on the characteristics of our social history--which have already been mentioned above--and on the actual situation at present, it is understood that there are still vestiges of the primitive commune system in our country. The existence of a serious sluggishness for tens of centuries in the pre-1945 old society and the disastrous role of Confucianism have enormously affected our present society. It is possible to see the vestiges of this sluggishness everywhere--from the mode of small-scale production to a gradual lifestyle or through such manifestations as paternalism, hierarchism, bureaucratism, commandism, inequality between men and women, the use of violent means in dealing with wives and children, and so forth.

/2. The role of the working class in cultural and spiritual life/

We are facing a situation where, on the cultural front, the nature of our state's proletarian dictatorship still cannot be fully manifested in the role played by the working class in all aspects of cultural and spiritual life.

The working class's still failing to demonstrate its leading nature in the management of all cultural activities, as well as in the creation of new cultural values. To mention the typical role of the cities in the new culture actually means to mention the leading role of the working class, because our cities should be regarded as production centers and industrial centers.

To strengthen the worker-peasant alliance, it is necessary for the working class to assist and guide the peasants in production, as well as to help them and to play an exemplary role in building a new cultural life. The working class must, through the state, carry out that guidance but, at the same time, it must successfully manifest its leadership over the peasant class through its activities.

It is also necessary for all cultural organs of the state of proletarian dictatorship to understand thoroughly the role of the working class so that operational plans and methods can be formulated in such a way as to match the objectives of the socialist cultural revolution, with workers serving as typifying the socialist ideals which are the people's aesthetic ideal.

"To ensure and strengthen the role of the working class in the struggle to build a new culture, we must try to learn from the experiences of workers in the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries. This is aimed at creating favorable conditions for workers in countries with small industry and little knowledge of science and technology to be able to carry out a major historical task--to build a new culture and a new type of man--under the leadership of their vanguard units."

However, we should avoid dogmatism and should look clearly at the specific conditions in each country, for it is impossible to apply the machinery and experience of a country which has already been through the stage of developed socialism to a country which is currently in the first stage of the transitional period.

/3. The close link between the intelligentsia and the actual life of the country and the people/

A new culture can be built only with a new contingent of intellectuals. Knowledge is the first condition, of culture but who will benefit from this knowledge is a question which belongs to ideality and a question of class nature. Therefore, training and fostering intellectuals from the working class along with absorbing the force of intellectuals from other classes and reeducating the number of old intellectuals is a colossal task for our party and state.

Our party has trained and forged a large contingent of intellectuals who are devoted to the revolution and loyal to the working class and the nation. However, at a time when our country is entering the socialist revolutionary stage and when the world contending for the gray matter, the need for intellectuals is very great. The imperialists, especially the U.S. imperialists, have made intensive use of money to buy intellectuals or have resorted to every available trick to bribe them in an attempt to absorb the gray matter from other countries, particularly those slowly developing countries. Therefore, we must adopt appropriate policies to train and foster a contingent of socialist intellectuals.

Due to specific conditions in our country, ensuring the life of the people, including that of the contingent of intellectuals, is the most difficult issue. However, the long-term and decisive issue is still the one which involves class and ideality. It is necessary to formulate plans for educating and fostering the brother and sister intellectuals--especially those belonging to the younger generation--on the working class' world conception and philosophy of life. This is aimed at creating favorable conditions for the establishment of a close link between the intelligentsia and the actual life of the country, the working class, and the laboring people.

Our people are now in the process of going through a most important period of time as we are entering a new era in the nation's history. Under the leadership of the VCP, a new culture is taking shape along with a new economy and a new regime. However, to ensure success in the struggle to build a new culture, we still have to carry out and finish many tasks--the heavy tasks which have been piled up and left unattended for many centuries. It is the implementation of these tasks which is the greatest achievement of our party. It is the struggle to fulfill these glorious tasks--tasks which have never before been laid down in the nation's history--which is our party's most difficult problem.

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POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

DYE CORRUPTION CASE DETAILED

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 14 Oct 82 p 8

[Article by Thuy Hoa Trang: "The Dye Corruption Case"]

[Text] The Ky Lua fair on that day was a really bustling sight. From early morning the "khen" signaling to the merchants to come out, the horse neighings mingled with the jingling bells already woke up the whole area. This intermingling of sounds seemed to help chase away somewhat the chilliness of the highlands. Lots of gals and youths came to the market. In a corner of the market there was a man standing there who seemed to be quite knowledgeable about things, who laughed a great deal as he talked to the small group gathering around him. His cool air however did not quite succeed in hiding the apprehensions that were clearly apparent in his darting eyes. He carefully walked around the fair to observe, then he turned back to where he was standing so as to deliver the merchandise. He shuddered all of a sudden when a hand was laid upon his shoulder. He stood there like planted to earth. The reconnaissance fighters carefully examined each can of dye that still carried the original markings, which they therefore concluded must have come from a state warehouse. Thus, where was the leaking point? Who was the man?

The Connection

The man arrested at the Ky Lua fair was named Bui Van Luc, a "supplier" by profession of a gauze embroidery cooperative in Lang Son. Luc has a wide network of acquaintances, which is why he came to know Tran Con who was a cadre in the Joint Central Cooperative. When he received a message from Con saying, "Merchandise ready, come at once," Luc made arrangements to get on his way at once.

At a plush looking home on T Street in Hanoi, Luc was introduced to Bui Duc Thang, an engineer in charge of product control, and Trinh Xuan Tung, deputy in charge of the materials and planning office of the Textile Materials Enterprise belonging to the Ministry of Light Industry. After a few greetings, Tung described the merchandise that was available for sale at a condition: "There is a deposit needed, of course!" Used as he was to doing "business," Luc at once realized the big profit that promised to come his way and so had no hesitation whatsoever. After agreeing about the prices, Luc hastened to go back to Lang Son so as to report the thing to the directing committee of the gauze embroidery cooperative. In order to have the money needed to "grease the palm" of Tung and Thang, Luc and the managing committee drew up an expenditure slip that said "for buying materials for building dispersion quarters, 3075 dong." This was, however, not meant for the

"engineer in charge of product control" at the other enterprise as Luc had said to the cooperative; in fact, Luc had simply put this money into his own pocket. Then, in order to get the merchandise, Luc went and saw Bui Duc Thang to whom he promised that he would offer 100 kilograms of thread bleach once he received the merchandise. At such an irresistible offer, Bui Duc Thang and Trinh Xuan Tung went ahead and signed an order to distribute to the gauze embroidery cooperative 2000 kilograms of poor quality dye. In actuality, only 1000 kilograms of the lot were of poor quality, as for the rest they were all pretty precious merchandise: 400 kilograms of thread bleach, 200 kilograms of dye fixing chemicals, 300 kilograms of quality dye, etc. And all this merchandise, the committee in charge of the cooperative gave it to Luc to sell in the open market so as to split up the earnings and not for purposes of production. As for the 100 kilograms of thread bleach that Luc gave to Thang as a kickback, the latter sold it to a private operator in the dyeing business so as to get 12,000 dong. Thang split up some of this money with Luc and Tung, who in turn gave some to Tran Con in payment of his serving as the intermediary.

Faith

Going from the Bui Van Luc connection, the reconnaissance fighters have been able to find out a whole string of connections, a network of bribery and stealing from the state meant to disrupt the market in many localities at the same time. The frontline investigators in Hanoi, Haiphong, Lang Son, Quang Nam - Da Nang and Ho Chi Minh City, etc. sent one after another of the reports dealing with the case to the main investigation unit of the Economic Police Department. The file on the "dye case" kept on piling, a clear proof of the good if quiet work of the fighters in charge of defending the economy.

As they opened up bits and pieces of paper folded in four and in eight and as they read cryptic lines where no names or addresses are given very clearly, but the informational value of which had assisted our fighters to find out about the other connections and guilty parties, all the tiredness disappeared to be replaced by the excitedness of going after the criminals. One does not have to be very far fetched, if it were not for the denunciation lines of the cooperative members of 20 October cooperative in Haiphong then how would one know and bring to light the fact that the directors committee of said cooperative took the money from the cooperative members and gave it to the chief accountant Thu Hai, who was then sent with the money to go to the office of Trinh Xuan Tung in order to bribe him? Or the story at the Hoang Ngan cooperative where once the crime had been discovered, Dao Dac Hoa, the manager, had ordered the chief accountant Hai and the warehouse accountant Vu Thi Ty (alias Hao) to destroy the old account books and to establish new books so as to look legal and to eliminate all traces of fishy maneuverings by himself and his accomplices. But informed in time by the masses, our fighters had stopped in time their criminal hands and recovered all the evidential books and records so as to use them as means to broaden even the investigation. Sometimes it is only a flustered response by a girl to a neighbor, which can help our fighters to find out about a whole corruption den that was feasting and planning on some new schemes, etc. So many small gestures are so many expressions of the mind and heart of the workers with social responsibility. Such workers are the very basis of faith of our fighters in charge of protecting the economy.

In March the special investigation unit under the guidance of Comrade Phan Trong

Viet worked with a sense of urgency. They came to the conclusion that the crimes were happening in many different sites but that they all had to do with one group of people who took advantage of the loopholes still existing in our economic management, who took advantage of their functions and power to pilfer state merchandise and use them to exchange against bribes!

One morning towards the end of Spring, Bui Duc Thang finally got arrested when he was receiving some bribe money from the hands of a fellow named Qui--a "gang leader" in the black market world of Ho Chi Minh City--at the plush home where he was living.

Loopholes

Arraigned in front of the law, Tung, Thang and 53 other accomplices have hung down their head and confessed to the crime.

Through inspection and control and through the reports of various responsible comrades in the textile sector, combined with the confessions of Thang and Tung, their scheme started with a policy which was considered to be legitimate in the textile sector.

The original context was that at the Textile Materials Enterprise there remained in surplus stock 13,478 kilograms of poor quality dye. At a time when the units doing contract work in weaving and dyeing are wanting in dyeing chemicals for production purposes, it stands to reason to liquidate and sell the above surplus stock to the various units. Taking advantage of this policy, Trinh Xuan Tung in his capacity of deputy in charge of the materials and planning office, together with the engineer in charge of product control Bui Duc Thang had suggested that the enterprise liquidated those dye chemicals "the quality of which had been reduced to 20 percent" and they requested that they be charge of the redistribution to the production units. Working with the original idea of getting bribes, speculating about the merchandise or simply taking possession of this merchandise, besides getting the trust of upper echelons, the two of them had worked through the intermediaries such as Tran Cong of the Joint Central Cooperative, Bui Van Bai on permanent duty at the Hanoi Industrial Office, and even the Number 1 wheeler dealer of Haiphong, Hoang Quang Thai, so as to realize their scheme. Any unit that is willing to come up with a "fat" kickback would be distributed both in quick time and abundantly not only the chemicals that "have only 20 percent quality left" but also the best kind like real quality dye and precious merchandise like dye fixing chemicals and thread bleach, etc.

In going over the warehouse leaving bills of lading, no one could find anything out of order. Why is it that Trung and Thang keep on having dye to sell to the speculators and why is it that there appear so much good dye in the market? The comrade reconnoissance fighters have helped us to answer these two questions.

Before handing over the merchandise release orders to those units entitled to it, Tung, Thang and company always ask for kickbacks in the form of part of the merchandise. "Understanding" customers never fail to "present to them as gifts" or "leave" a few hundred kilograms so as to make them "happy." Colluding with the warehouse keepers and relying on the authority they have in hand, Tung and Thang do a favor for the other units in this fashion: the papers of release of the merchandise give it as poor quality dye but the actual merchandise leaving the ware-

house is fine quality merchandise. With the exception of the Minh Tien paper production cell which needed the chemicals for production purposes, the other units have all resold the merchandise thus acquired to speculators so as to get some profit and split among themselves. These malefactors have thrown this merchandise out into the market at exactly a time when this merchandise is hard to find, which is why the speculators are ready to take it all.

"It's all because of plans that don't mean anything!" That was the confession of the comrades in charge of the textile sector. Starting from a good line of advocacy, there had been no concrete distribution plans and there was no communication to the concerned units so that they might directly get in touch with the enterprise. And because there was too much trust in the lower echelons the control link was done away with, which is why these "termites" have been able to eat up the warehouse contents of the state. They use the illegally gained money to have a good time eating, to give to their lovers (as in the case of Bui Duc Thang), or put in five or six savings accounts (as is the case of Trinh Xuan Tung). Somewhat more "productively," Dao Dac Hoa used the money to buy a car that he could use in his "commodities runs."

Undoubtedly, the main organ involved in this affair has learned a vital lesson from this dye affair. At any rate, in reporting the above, the writer wishes that the organs in charge of economic management pay more attention to this question of safeguarding the state property.

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POPULATION CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

BRIEFS

AZERBAIJAN ART TROUPE--Hanoi, VNA, 22 Nov--The visiting Azerbaijan art ensemble today paid a call on the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association here. It was warmly received by Xuan Thuy and Nguyen Khanh Toan, respectively president and vice-president of the association. Speaking on this occasion, Xuan Thuy welcomed the remarkable achievements of the Azerbaijan people over the past 60 years and thanked the Communist Party, the government and people of Azerbaijan for their valuable and effective support to the Vietnamese people in socialist construction and national defence. [Text] [OW221827 Hanoi VNA in English 1518 GMT 22 Nov 82]

FRENCH CULTURAL EXCHANGES INSTITUTE--Hanoi, VNA, 22 Nov--The Institute for Cultural Exchanges with France made its debut in Ho Chi Minh City over the weekend. The French authorities transferred the French Cultural Centre in Ho Chi Minh City to Vietnam on 10 September 1982. On this occasion, the institute opened an exhibition on the relationship between human life and materials existing on the earth. A performance of Vietnamese traditional music and French classical music was also held. [Text] [OW221821 Hanoi VNA in English 1515 GMT 22 Nov 82]

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